Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,123—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

'NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th August	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
20th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 523 or Rs. 617	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Giliuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3905	....	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Berguglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice......	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China.........	......	6017	24th Sept. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 2nd Sept. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 29th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MALBAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about the 30th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

26th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	3rd Sept. 1910,
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Casanova	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910,
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8400	......	Sept. 8
B. City of Naples	9000	......	" 21
C. City of York	11000	......	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	......	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	" 5
C. City of London	11000	......	" 25
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	810	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11060	......	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	6500	......	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7800	......	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	......
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)

JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum earned amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka

Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

CLARKES, B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT
FOR
YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular. Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
ENGINE OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.

GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
AND
REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP
MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL
MOTOR
SPIRIT.

GOLD MEDAL	GOLD MEDAL	GOLD MEDAL
Broach Exhibition.	Nagpur Exhibition.	Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!
Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ULA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 30th current and will DISCHARGE in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

27th August, 1910.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, after dinner.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that we have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. LUDWIG SEYBATH, TO SIGN our Firm, per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1910.

NOTICE.

WANTED AN ENGINEER, with experience in Irrigation Work, such as making Tank-projects, Constructing Dams, Canals, etc. Emoluments according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the DIWAN of KOLHAPUR, before 15th September, 1910.

R. V. SUBNIS,
Diwan of Kolhapur.

Kolhapur, 18th August, 1910.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

(Including Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Darangadra Railway.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF HALF-ROUND TIMBER SLEEPERS

TENDERS will be received by the Manager of this Railway, at his Office at Bhavnagar Para, by noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 20,000 (Twenty-thousand) Jodka Teak half-round Sleepers 6 ft. long, 9 inches minimum width at base and 4 1-2 inches minimum thickness, delivered into Railway wagons, at Bhavnagar Bunder or Bhavnagar Terminus Station.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned, on payment of Re. 1.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 16th August, 1910.

NOTICE.

RE Estate of SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sec. 320 of Act 10 of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of September, 1909, and the Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1910, to RUSTOM MEHERBAN AGA, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, his Attorneys, at 14 K Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Administrator Attorneys.

NOTICE.

No. 5232.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WELSH COAL, at the following Ports, by contract, for 7 months, from 1st September, 1910, to 31st March, 1911, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P. M., gunfire, on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1910, after which hour no Tender will be received.

(Probable requirements.)

	Tons.
Bombay	13,000
Rangoon	3,400
Karachi	300
Colombo	850

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma; Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for Supply of Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 5th August, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LESSEE & MANAGER......M. E. BANDMANN.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE MERRY WIDOW.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHT,
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS,
and the following Repertoire for the Season.

Wed. 'The Orchid'; Sept. 1st, Thur., 'The Dairymaids'; Frid., 'The Girls of Gottenberg'; Sat. 'Dear Little Denmark'; Mon., 'The Toreador'; Tues., 'The King of Cadonia'; Wed., 'Miss Hook of Holland'; Thur., 'Lady Madcap'; Frid., 'The Mikado'; Sat., will be announced later.

PRICES: Rs. 5, 3, 1; Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
PLAN NOW OPEN at S. ROSE & CO.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 P. M.

Y. M. C. A. "Popular" No. II.

"LAKES OF NORTHERN ITALY,"
LANTERN LECTURE
BY
MR. L. U. MONGINI.

ADMISSION, As. 8.
Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29TH.
The Final will be played on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

Cooperage, 5-30 P.M. daily, except Friday.

Season Tickets to be obtained at the Gate, Rs. 4. Daily admission, Re. 1 (Ladies free).

C. N. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary, Football,
Bombay Gymkhana.

August 27th, 1910.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE IRON MASK,
One of the deepest mysteries in the History of France.

MURIEL'S STRATAGEM
This week's American Art Film,
and our usual series of Comics.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
At 7 P. M. (S. T.),
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
One gold and two silver watches will be given away.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Rutherfield Street, SELLS SINGLE CARPETS, at Wholesale Rates. Inspection solicited.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

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SOLE AGENTS,
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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore

Tuticorin, Chittagong, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy

Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

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R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

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AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and the **aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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Bombay Branch

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„	„ 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 25th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr R Stoken	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 26.

Badric	1613	Jones	G Jeewanji & Sons
Dumbarmoor	2331	Barton	Hill Son & Thomas
Flamingo	2150	Mackintosh	Cory Bros
Homayun	2154	Moloney	B & P S N & Co
Harport	2503	Lamb	T Morrison & Co
Indiana	2502	Parker	W & Graham & Co
Kola	510	Morrison	M M & Co
Majidi	1857	Newby	B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N & Co
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathairly	4326	MacMahon	W&A Graham & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace	W & A Graham & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Delhi	4785	Gordon	Shanghai	31 8	P & O S N & Co
D&E Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	1-9	James Findlay & Co
G Hooseinee	993	Hughes	P Gulf	1 9	B & P S N & Co
K Sarasvati	143	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	27-8	Bo S N Co Ltd
M Indravati	513	Fakeera	Karachi	26 8	B S N Co Ld
O Sultan	2816	Grieve	Mombassa	30-8	A Strandis & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Gray	Jedda	30 8	B & P S N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Koerber	3157	Forestl	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
3 Engineer	3797	Lewellyn	Dunkirk	5 9	K Nixon & Co
6 Mars	2236	Goodwin	Antwerp	8-9	J M & Co
9 Schoenfels	3611	Rode	Karachi	29 8	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	14-9	P & O S N & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	27 8	P & O S N Co
15 Landaura	2157	Peek	Calcutta	27 8	M M & Co
16 Madura	1273	Bamber	Busreh	29 8	M M & Co
Offside Q					
Islami	1604	Green	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
Offside N					
Colobaria	3436	Johnson	Java	29 8	M M & Co
H W P D					
Sabarmati	524	Shamsoodin	(Repairing)		Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B Nager	27-8	Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane Dredger Kala 401 B P Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
	Persiana	Garrett	Calcutta, Aug 13
	Oceana	Bruce	London, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Feroozie	Premrose	Jeddah
	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe
	Sanctoria	Ward	Calcutta
	City of Karachi	Snow	Karachi
	Ismaila	Fenvre	Java
	Lowther Range	Balance	Calcutta
	Lady Carrington	Griffiths	Mostyn Deeps
	Strathroy	Pattman	Baltimore

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—Steamer Homayun for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Companys steamer DeoBalduino from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug	Vessel	From
22	Dunera	Negapata
23	Tara	Rangoon
24	Thongwa	Straits
24	Umballa	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 26.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bross 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B Morarka; 6,031 cwts cottonseed and 1,949 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mors s—20 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 220 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

Schoenfels s—14 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 512 bales cotton and 2,400 cwts moraseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Engineer s—914 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 25 bales sawri cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber s—500 cwts fennegreekseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

Koerber s—31 bales twists, Gazel Bros and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rinaldo s—116 bales cottonwaste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maro s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Engineer s—90 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—15 cwts sandlewood dust, Mr. Jamnadas; 7 cwts gold stone, C Sorabji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—26 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 225 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 33 cwts sandlewood, M Jamnadass.

THE engagement is announced of Capt. A. F. Henderson, 27th Light Cav., third son of Dr. E. Henderson, of 49 Barkston Gardens, formerly of Shanghai, and Muriel, youngest daughter of the late Capel Hanbury and Mrs. Hanbury, Penn, Bucks.

THE marriage arranged between Arthur d'Anyers, youngest son of the Rev. Canon Willis, rector of Warrington, and Dorothea, elder daughter of Alan Lister-Kaye, of Grappenhall, Cheshire, will take place in Calcutta in November.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON EYESIGHT TESTS.

Important Correspondence.

As a result of the cases of Mr. John Trattles, who failed to pass the Board of Trade Examination in colour-vision, and was subsequently passed by a practical examination on the River Thames, the Board of Trade directed that the eyesight tests at present in use should be inquired into by a Select Committee appointed by the Board. As the Imperial Merchant Service Guild who were mainly responsible for bringing about the whole subject were not given an opportunity to nominate a representative or representatives to sit on the Committee, they addressed a communication to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, submitting that the composition of this Committee was such as to bring its utility into grave question, as the majority of the members of the Committee were Fellows of the Royal Society, who were responsible in the first place for recommending the present system of eyesight tests, and that they were practically standing on the defence of their own recommendations, whilst the Guild which represents so many thousands of certificated Captains and Officers to to whom the subject was such a vital one, were excluded from what they maintained to be their undeniable right to representation. Further, the Guild objected to members sitting on the Committee who had previously expressed opinions to the effect that the present tests were satisfactory. Since this correspondence, which appeared in the press a few weeks ago, the following has passed between the Board of Trade, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and the Departmental Committee on Eyesight Tests:—

"Marine Department, 7, Whitehall Guardens,
London, S. W.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant referring to the composition of the recently-appointed Departmental Committee on Eyesight Tests, I am directed by the Board of Trade to inform you that this matter has received careful consideration, but the Board see no reason to modify the composition of the Committee in question.

The Board are confident that every opportunity will be given to the Imparial Merchant Service Guild to bring forward any evidence they may wish, and that the Committee will report with entire impartiality upon the reference submitted to them.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. LLEWELYN SMITH.

The Secretary, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Sir,—Having received your reply dated 14th instant to our representations to the President of the Board of Trade, on the composition of the new Departmental Committee on Eyesight Tests, I am to say that the matter has received our further careful consideration.

It is with regret that we find ourselves unable to modify the views expressed by the Guild on this matter; and in substantiation of the fact that these views are not laid solely by the Guild, I am directed to forward for the notice of the President two extracts from the Press, one in the form of a leading article appearing in the London "Shipping Gazette," the other in the shape of an article written by a "Special Correspondent" which has figured in the "Journal of Commerce."

The Chairman of the Eyesight Tests Committee has already been good enough to favour us with an invitation to give evidence before the Committee, or to submit a written statement for their consideration. I am forwarding to you copy of our letter in response to this invitation.

This controversy respecting the composition of the Committee will not, we trust, be regarded in any personal sense. We do, however, uphold most strongly the opinion that the Committee should have been formed so as to avoid in the slightest degree any feeling of preconceived ideas being present. We do not see how certain members of the Committee can stultify themselves and change their opinions respecting the Tests under the present system which they have witnessed and approved of, but which, evidently are in need of radical revision.—I am &c.,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE, Secretary.

Board of Trade.
Sight Tests Committee.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Chairman of the Sight Tests Committee to say that they would be glad to have the benefit of the experience of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild in the Inquiry which has been referred to them.

I am, therefore, to ask whether the Guild will nominate a representative to give evidence before the Committee, or will submit a written statement for their consideration.

If the Guild agree to nominate a representative to give evidence, I will communicate with you further as to the date and time of his attendance. But it is not the intention of the Committee to meet again for the purpose of hearing witnesses before the middle of October next.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

"To inquire what degree of colour-blindness or defective form vision in persons holding responsible positions at sea causes them to be incompetent to discharge their duties; and to advise whether any, and, if so, what alterations are desirable in the Board of Trade Sight Tests at present in force for persons serving or intending to serve in the Merchant Service or in fishing vessels, or in the way in which those terms are applied."—Yours, etc.,

(Signed) T. G. TALLENTS,
Secretary.

The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
T. G. Tallents, Esq., Secretary, Departmental Committee on Eyesight Tests.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 18th instant, and, in the first place, would ask you to tender our thanks to the Chairman of the Eyesight Tests Committee for his invitation that the Guild should co-operate with them in the investigations they propose to make concerning the Tests in Colour and Form Vision which are at present in vogue at Board of Trade examinations for Masters and Mates.

Candidly, I am to say that the Guild are placed in a most unfortunate situation. In a personal sense, we are unable to question the composition of the Committee; but in a collective sense, and from the point of view of our natural expectation that a strictly impartial Committee would have been appointed, were sadly disappointed.

It is right and proper that the Chairman of the Committee and the members of it should be familiarised with certain representations which we have recently addressed to the Board of Trade regarding the constitution of the Committee. A copy of our letter I enclose, together with a copy of the reply we have received from the Board of Trade.

It is needless to enlarge upon our attitude in this matter, and, as the result of very careful and anxious consideration on the part of the Management Committee of the Guild, I am compelled to inform you that, having regard to the methods adopted by the Board of Trade in connection with the appointment of the Committee, we, though carefully, watching events, find ourselves unable to participate in the doings of the Committee, and can give no assurance that we shall remain satisfied at any decisions at which it may arrive. The exclusion of the Guild from representation on the Committee is not of so much concern on our part as the fact that great specialists in ophthalmology who have brought seriously into question the present Tests as adopted by the Board of Trade on the recommendations of the Royal Society are not, in any way, represented on the Committee.

Confidence in the proceedings of the Committee is, in consequence, seriously disturbed, and this, unfortunately, may be of considerable disadvantage as regards the conclusions at which the Committee may arrive.—I am, &c.,

(Signed.) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DROUGHT—August 4, at Haydon's Durrington, near Salisbury, the wife of Capt G T A Drought, Royal Field Art of a son.

HOWARD—August 3, at Layston Vicarage, the wife of the Rev Alfred Howard of a son.

McMICKING—August 3, at Huttonbank, Hamilton, N B, the wife of Major H McMicking, D S O, the Royal Scots of a son

GREIG—August 4, at The Hollies, Nantwich, the wife of Capt Ronald Greig, D S O, R E, of a daughter.

HOPKINS—August 5, at 55 St Andrew's Street, Cambridge, the wife of F Gowland Hopkins, F R S, Fellow and Tutor Emmanuel College of a daughter.

HICKS-BEACH—August 2, at 81 Eaton Square, the Hon Mrs Michael Hicks-Beach, of a daughter.

JOHNSTON—August 7, at the School House, Highgate, N, the wife of J A H Johnston, M A, D Sc, headmaster of Highgate School of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—MARTIN—August 4, at St Stephen's, South Kensington, Robert William, youngest son of the late Thomas Adams, to Violet Marjorie, younger daughter of the late Samuel Duffett Martin and grand daughter of the late General Sir Anthony Blaxland Stransham, G C B, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

CRABTREE—DOUGLAS—August 4, at Aston Turville, Gloucestershire, Harold Crabtree to Rachel Douglas, of Hillside, Godalming, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Douglas.

DRAKE—WILLOUGHBY—July 28, at St Andrew's Wells Street, W, Hammett, son of the late General Marvyn Drake, C B, to Bridget, daughter of the late Rev H St Maur Willoughby, vicar of Fawley, Berks.

JENKINSON—STEWART—August 4, at St Ninian's Church, Glasgow, Arthur Godfrey Jenkinson to Emily Margaret, daughter of the late Capt James Stewart.

MONTGOMERIE—ARTHUR—August 4, at Holy Trinity, Ayr, the Hon Francis C Montgomerie, son of the Earl and Countess of Eglinton and Winton, to Alice Dudley, daughter of the late Thomas Glen Arthur.

RASBOTHAM—GREENSHIELDS—August 4, at St Oswald's Church, Malpas, Cheshire, Darcy Arthur Rasbotham, Captain, King's Dragoon Guards, to Helen Margaret, daughter of R L Greenshields.

DEATHS.

BARNARDISTON—August 1, at the Ryes, Sudbury Suffolk, Bertha Sophia, daughter of Col and the Lady Florence Barnardiston.

BAYLEY—August 4, at the Lodge, Parkstone, Dorset, Sir Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, late judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, son of the late Sir John Edward George Bayley, Bart, aged 88.

BOSANQUET—August 4, at Cowley, Uxbridge, Lieut-Col Bernard Tindal Bosanquet, D L, J P.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON—August 21, at Jiti Tea Estate, Dooars, suddenly, John G Robertson, aged 39 years.

SWINDON—August 20, at Jamtara, Sontal Perganas, Maud Olivia Sarah, wife of C H Swindon, aged 52 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m; Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 10-11m. 9-35a; Low water, 3-3m. 4-14a.

Bandmann Opera Company, Empire Theatre, "The Merry Widow," 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "It is the man who is alert for chances that SEES them."

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair in connection with the Mankeshwar Temple, Reay Road, will be held to-day and continue for three days.

WILSON COLLEGE LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered, under the auspices of the Wilson College Science Circle, by Dr. Harold H. Mann to-day at 6-15 (S. T.) in the College Hall, on "The Chemical Industries of Western India—a study of the future."

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Natha Katu, a domestic servant in the employ of Miss Awabai Framji Baria, residing in Borah Street, was suspected to have stolen fifteen currency notes of Rs. 100 each and silver bangles worth Rs. 10, the property of his mistress. He was arrested by the police and a part of the stolen property was found with him.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—Mr. Aga Mirza Mohomed Shirazi will give an "At Home" to the members of the Students Brotherhood at his bungalow "Baharestan," Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, between the hours of 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when members and those that are invited, are cordially requested to be present. On Sunday, the Senior Class of the Brotherhood, will be conducted by the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, when he will discuss "Wordsworth's Prelude" at 9 p.m. (S.T.). The Junior Class will be conducted at the same hour at Bhuleshwar by Mr. N. S. Kaushik.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	The Light Horse	F Von Blon
Selection	Iolanthe	Sir A Sullivan
An Alaskan Love Song	Coohecoo	Reeves
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
Valse	Babette	Colin
Descriptive Piece	A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi
Charac-Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix

PUBLIC MEETING AT RANEBENNUR.—In response to the invitation issued by Mr. Mahadeo Naik, Chairman of the Municipality, a large number of the inhabitants of Ranebennur, representing all castes and creeds, assembled on Sunday last in the Municipal hall to congratulate Rao Saheb Venketesh Shrinewas Naik, President of Ranebennur Municipality, Vice-President, Taluka Local Board Conciliator, on the tittle of Rao Saheb conferred on him by His Excellency the Viceroy last January and on the Sanad in connection with the title being presented to him by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in person. Mr. Harkare, retired Aval Karkun, explained to the public the pleasant duty for which they were gathered and proposed that Mr. Sahasrabudhe, the local Mamlatdar, should preside. Mr. Sahasrabudhe took his seat. Mr. Gamkhandi said, amongst other things, Rao Saheb Naik having been born in a rich family has acquired great knowledge by his love for reading and has been serving the public in various capacities. For the last ten years, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, he has been doing immense good to the public and has secured the confidence of both the public and the Government officers with whom he has come in contact. The frequent good remarks left by the District officers and the unanimous election with which he is being elected as Vice-President every term since he has entered the Board speak of the confidence both the public and the Government officers entertain of him. When the new franchise of electing a non-official President was extended to this Municipality, the Municipal Board unanimously elected Rao Saheb Naik as their President and further manifested their faith in him. The fact that he is getting the greatest number of applications for conciliation and great number of conciliations effected before him show that both the rich and the poor have great confidence in him. He has been trying his best to improve the state of weavers by proposing to start a Co-operative Society for them and a weaving school for the weaver boys for imparting them the knowledge of weaving with improved looms. When Mr. Pomfret, the weaving expert of Bombay, had been to this place, Rao Saheb Naik set a good example by subscribing a decent sum for the Society simply for the encouragement of the weavers in poor circumstances. Being an active member of the Dharwar Agricultural Association, he has been of great use to the illiterate agriculturists in being a medium for acquiring the benefits of the improved methods of agriculture. He has introduced the process of threshing jowari with the aid of stone roller which has been invariably reorganised as a most economic process and which after a fair trial in the Bombay Agricultural Exhibition of 1904, was awarded a medal. The use of winnowing machines for cleaning jowari is becoming popular through his efforts and it is hoped that its use also will be as widely accepted as that of the roller. He has introduced the various varieties of cotton, jowari, ground-nuts and other new crops and improved agricultural implements, such as iron ploughs, chaff-cutters, &c. In his professional business he has been very kind to the poor and is doing his utmost to improve the state of the poor and for the uplift of the depressed classes. The whole town is satisfied with the appreciation of his work by the Government and the reward of honour he has been given for his various works. The whole town takes pride in seeing that this is the first honour conferred on a resident of this place and has been on a most fitting and proper person. Rao Saheb Naik being quite young, the townspeople hope that the benign Government will be pleased to recognize his work further and decorate him with higher honours year after year and hope that this is a first step or start for the honours that may be in store for him and prayed God to give him long life, energy and strength for public duty. After gramophone entertainment for about an hour, Rao Saheb Naik thanked both the organisers of the meeting and the public for so grand an entertainment and said that he had not done anything more than the duty of a citizen. He expressed his satisfaction and thanked them for so kind a treatment and assistance as he has been receiving from both the public and Government officials in the discharge of his duties in various capacities. Rao Saheb Naik taking advantage of this occasion explained to the public the object of the notification very recently issued by the Government in respect of the celebration of Ganesh Chaturty festival, the duties of the law-abiding people in respect of the condemned and foolish political agitation now carried out in other parts of the country. He further explained to the public the responsible duties of the parents in respect of taking care of their young children who are inconsiderately carried astray by the actions of a few fanatic people. He also said amongst other things that the Government was ready to give us anything we deserved provided we approached them in a proper way. He condemned the murderous actions of a few fanatics, the seditious tone of the press and the turning of purely religious and domestic observations such as Ganesh Chaturti, Anant Dasara, &c., into public manifestations with a political aspect and hoped that this part of the country would be quite aloof from any sort of political agitation or manifestations that would give opportunity for the young children to go astray. Mr Sahasrabudhe, the Mamlatdar, then garlanded Rao Saheb Naik and the proceedings closed after the distribution of pan-supari, attar-gulab and flowers.

HOUSE FALL IN MATUNGA.

Three Killed: Nine Injured.

A REPORT was received by the police at Dharavi at six o'clock on Thursday evening that a house situated in the fields between Dharavi and Matunga villages had collapsed and many persons had been injured. The police sepoy on duty who heard the report went to the spot. It was then found that a house used for storing fire works, and owed by Mr. R. D. Cooper, a Parsi, living in Sleater Road, had fallen down. This building was under erection and the roof first came down killing three carpenters: Benjamin Solomon (50); Babaji Soloman (45); and Sadoba Samuel (35).

Nine persons were more or less injured by the fall of the roof but excepting Issac Tanaji the injuries received by them were of a trivial nature and they were allowed to go home.

Late at night the Deputy Police Commissioner Mr. Gadney and Superintendent Patterson went to the spot and rendered valuable assistance to the injured persons.

An inquest was held in the evening at Bombay when the bodies were identified and the inquiry was adjourned.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

"Yeoman of the Guard."

There was a good house in the Empire Theatre, Bombay, on Friday night, to welcome the appearance of the Bandmann Opera Company in the ever popular "Yeoman of the Guard." Last night's representation was quite one of the best we have seen in this city; the piece went with a swing from start to finish, each member of the cast doing his or her task in a creditable fashion. Miss Dorothea Temple still further added to the reputation she is making by her presentation of "Kate," while among old favourites who were seen to advantage might be mentioned Miss Florence Beech and Miss Wilmot Karkeek in their roles of Elsie Maynard, the strolling singer, and Phoebe Meryll respectively.

The parts of Sir Richard Cholmondeley and Jack Point were ably filled by Mr. Dan Clifford and Mr. G. V. Arnold.

To night "The Merry Widow" will be staged and on Monday, "The Dollar Princess."

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of the Excelsior Cinematograph announce another change of programme for this evening, including a great historic picture, "The Iron Mask." The mystery of the Iron Mask in France has puzzled every generation and is still at the present time unsolved. The Episode depicted on the screen illustrates one of the most exciting versions and the subject, so romantic in itself, makes a grand picture which will certainly interest every one.

There will be again one of those much admired American Art pictures: "Muriel's Stratagem," a pretty love story with a delicate touch of quaintness and a most absorbing theme. Another very interesting picture is a view of the "Rapids on the River Ozu", showing the skilful way in which the little Japs manage their boats in those terrible rapids. The comic part of the programme is also very good and includes our old friend "Foolshead."

To-morrow, Sunday, at 7 p. m., there will be the usual prize show when a gold and two silver watches will be given away.

REMOVAL OF THE SMALL CAUSES.

THE new premises in Princess Street are tempororily occupied by the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Chief Judge and Judges commenced work there yesterday morning. To enable the Furniture Removing Company, to remove the records, furniture, fittings, etc, to the new from buildings, the Courts were closed for four days since the 22nd instant.

THE BRUSSELS FIRE.

REUTER wired on the 16th instant that amongst the debris at the great fire at the Brussels Exhibition was a Chubb's safe containing a quantity of valuable diamonds belonging to the Dr. Beer's Company and £10,000 sterling. This safe, we now learn, has been since recovered and all its contents have been found intact, which is another testimony to the splendid fire-resisting qualities of safes of this well-known make.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent wrote on August 25th:—

A cricket match has been played at Bhavnagar between the Jamsaheb's team and the Bhadsingji Cricket Club, resulting in a win for the former by an innings and 38 runs. Saumchand played well on behalf of the Jamsaheb's team contributing 53 not out and Anghad bowled very well. R. Chothia played well on the Bhadsingji side making 41 runs. M. D. Mungor took six wickets. The Jamsaheb's team scored 210. The Bhadsingji eleven, scored 56 in their first innings and following on made 116.

The Jamsaheb of Jamnagar and the Maharajah were out shooting in the Sihore hills the whole of yesterday.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

HIGH COURT.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION UPHELD.

THE Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal made by Ahmed Din Mahomed against a decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who in July last convicted him of committing house trespass in order to commit theft and sentenced him to one year and eight months' rigorous imprisonment, out of which six weeks were to be in solitary confinement, and further ordered him to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail. The case against the accused was that on the morning of the 27th July last at about 2 or 2-30 a. m., he was seen on the 2nd floor of a house in Bapti Road. A servant who resided there saw the accused and raised an alarm whereupon the latter ran downstairs, and in doing so fell down the stairs and was injured on the head. The accused was arrested, when a sharp instrument used in chain repairing and which could be used in opening locks was found in his possession. The Magistrate in delivering decision his said the accused was caught red-handed and that there was no doubt that he went into the complainant's house at that early hour of the morning with the instrument for the purpose of committing theft. The accused had no fixed place of residence and could not assign any reason why he should have been at Bapty Road at that early hour. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted four previous convictions.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

AN INCORRIGIBLE CHEAT.

Sent to Jail the Seventh Time.

THE Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard an appeal made by one Kashinath Sakharam Ganpule against a decision of Mr. Balakram, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who on the 3rd instant convicted him of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution story was that the accused came to Ratnagiri on the 1st of June and put at Ranade's hotel there. He pretended to be an agent of the Chief of Aundh, sent to make arrangements for the Chief's stay in Ratnagiri and requested Ranade to take him to some cloth shops to buy 'lugadis' for the ladies of the Chief's family. Ranade took the accused to some shops where the latter selected some 'lugadis' and 'dhotars,' which were handed over to him, but he the (accused) did not pay for the articles, stating they were to be shown to his sister before final purchase. The shopkeepers allowed the property to the taken to Ranade's hotel as they knew Ranade. The accused left the articles at the hotel ostensibly to call his sister, but returned soon after, saying his sister was not able to come. He induced Ranade to let him take the property to show it to his sister, who he said was living elsewhere, and as a security he left his bag which he alleged contained Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, with the hotel keeper. The accused did not return and the matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused the same evening at Vandri, about 20 miles from Ratnagiri, with all the property in his possession except the dhotars, which he had sold. The bag, which he had left at the hotel, on being opened, was found to contain some wearing apparel but no money. The Assistant Sessions Judge in delivering decision said he saw no reason to suppose that Ranade had undertaken to pay for the articles in order to set the accused up in business. If that was his intention and if he and the accused were friends, it was strange that the accused should have told him lies about the Chief of Aundh and his (accused's) sister, and should have left Ratnagiri the very day he arrived, without taking his evening meal. Agreeing with the Assessors, the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted him. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted six previous convictions.

The appeal was dismissed.

POLICE NEWS.

NOTICE UNDER PRESS ACT.

Security Dispensed With.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a notice obtained by Inspector Narayanrao Govind of the Criminal Investigation Department, calling upon Kashinath Sadashiv Tikekar, Printer of the "Suvarna Printing Press" to show cause why he should not furnish security in connection with the press inasmuch as he published at that press the third volume of a book entitled "Kritan Muktahar," which contained objectionable matter.

Mr. Navalkar, pleader appeared for the respondent to show cause while Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, was for the Crown.

Mr. Navalkar, in showing cause, stated that when the book was published, his client was not the printer. The press published only religious and medical books.

Mr. Nicholson then put Mr. J. E. Sanjana, Assistant to the Oriental Translator in the witness box. Witness pointed out several passages in the book in which the writer exhorted those who read kirtans (lectures) to discourse not only on religious subjects, but also on politics. The book, witness said had been dedicated to Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Vinayak Pandurang, proprietor of the press was then examined. Witness said that the fourth volume of the book was also brought to the press for being printed, but he declined to print it as it was written by Tambe Shastri, who was recently convicted of sidition.

Mr. Nicholson then argued that under section 3 of the Act, it was incumbent on the Magistrate to ask for security.

His Worship pointed out that according to the recent resolution of Government a much wider construction was to be put on the section.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment said that he believed the evidence of Vinayak Pandurang who said that he declined to print the fourth volume, considering that they did not desire to print sedition matter. His Worship discharged the notice.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perf	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th August 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	25	6	22 p. m.	7	11
Teheran	26	1	20 p. m.	1	20
Suez	26	2	20 p. m.	...	31

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Ahwaz line down beyond Borasjoon. (23-8-10.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (26-8-10).

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS.

Government Resolution.

THE Bombay Government issues the following resolution on the proceedings of the Agricultural Conference at Poona in September last year:—

After a careful considerable of the proceedings of the Agricultural Conference which met at Poona in September 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to passed the following orders on the several questions discussed at the Conference.

Forests in relation to agriculture.—This question was fully considered by Government in 1909, and orders were passed in their resolution, dated 15th September 1909, on the general question of the stringency or otherwise of the regulations for the administration of the forests in this Presidency, especially in their relation to the provision of grazing for cattle. The report of the Forest Committee appointed by paragraph 14 of the Resolution has been received at the orders on it, which will shortly issue will tend to relax materially the restrictions which now hamper grazing.

Agricultural Education.—The discussion on this question shows that agricultural education cannot be given profitably in primary schools, but should be given in special schools managed by the Agricultural Department. The Department has already opened an experimental school at Poona for the training in agriculture of sons of cultivators who have passed the fifth vernacular standard, and it is also training cultivators themselves in special subjects on various farms in the Presidency. The Directors of Agriculture states than when the exprimental stage is passed and the Department sees its way to extend such schools it will welcome the co-operation and assistance of Agricultural Associations in conducting them. Government concur in the remarks made by the Director.

Demonstration work and seed-supply.—The attention of the Presidents of the District Local Boards in the Presidency should be invited to the Resolution passed by the Conference as regards the duties, powers and obligations of the Boards in respect of the encouragement of agricultural improvements.

Grain Banks.—Grain-depots have been working experimentally in the Thana District for some years past. Any information obtained from the reports of Government officers on the working of successful grain banks will be communicated to the Agricultural Associations and to the public.

Subsidiary industries.—Government consider that a study of the conditions under which the existing subsidiary industries are carried on affords a suitable field of work for Agricultural Associations, by undertaking which they may be able to devise measures of improvement, to extend an industry to new areas and to suggest new industries. For example, an energetic Agricultural Association might give a strong impetus to the cream producing industry in Gujarat or lend a helping hand to the poultry-breeders in the Dhond Petna and other places in the Deccan who supply eggs to the Bombay market.

Damage by wild pigs.—The question as to what preventive measures should be adopted against wild pigs is under consideration.

Agricultural Journal.—The director has described to what extent the Agricultural Department will provide practical literature in the vernacular. The publication of an agricultural journal is a matter that must be left to private enterprise, but Government will be prepared to give substantial support to such undertakings in every suitable case.

Miscellaneous suggestions.—It appears that the more important suggestions under this head are receiving due attention at the hands of the Director of Agriculture. One of these suggestions is that arrangement may be made to allow cultivators to take salt and salt earth free of tax to manure cocoanut and mango trees and it is presumed that the Director will submit report on this point in due course.

THE LATE MR. DORABJI BOOTTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you very much if you will be so good as to publish the accompanying correspondent in your valued paper.

The letter of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was handed to me personally when General Alderson came down to my place on Saturday, the 20th, to express his sympathy and condolence on behalf of H E the Commander-in-Chief and himself.—Yours, etc,

GOOLBAI DORABJI BOOTTEE.

(Copy)

Simla, August 10.

Dear General Alderson,—Will you please express to the relatives of Khan Sahib Dorabji Dadabhoy Boottee, the great regret with which I have heard of his death and my condolences on their loss. I knew him well when I was at Poona and had a great regard for him.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) O'M. CREAGH.

Boottee Hall, Dadabhoy Boottee Street,
Poona, August 23.

To His Excellency, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Your Excellency,—We are all deeply touched by your extreme kindness in the sympathy you have so feelingly exhibited through our kind friend General Alderson in our sad bereavement. Please accept from myself and the other members of the family our heartfelt thanks.

It affords me no small consolation in the dismal hours of my misery that the unselfish nature of my beloved husband should be so much esteemed by such high dignitaries as your Excellency. I shall ever cherish the kind remembrances in your note.—With best respects, &c.,

(Sd.) GOOLBAI DORABJI BOOTTEE.

(Copy.)

Government House, Kirkee, August 10.

My dear Madam,—His Excellency has heard with great regret of the sad death of Khan Saheb Boottee and desires me to convey to yourself and the other members of the family his sincere condolence and sympathy. The loss of such a useful life devoted to the public good will be widely deplored.—Believe me, &c.,

(Sd) C. C. WATSON.

Mrs. Dorabji Dadabhoy Boottee.

(Copy.)

Boottee Hall, Dadabhoy Boottee Street,
Poona, August 14.

C. C. WATSON, Esq.,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am deeply touched by your kind letter of sympathy and condolence written at the desire of His Excellency to whom I pray you to convey my most sincere thanks.

In the grief caused to myself and the family by the death of my beloved husband it is a matter of no small consolation and gratification to think that whatever little my late husband did for the city of his birth should have been so kindly remembered by H. E. whose sympathy in the ours of my gloom will ever be cherished by me.—Believe me, &c.,

(Sd). GOOLBAI DORABJI BOOTTEE.

C. C. Watson, Esq.

HIGH-PRICED LIQUOR AND THE DRUG HABIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have carefully read your article on Foreign and Country Liquor and, without going into the merits or demerits of either the one or the other, I beg to say that since the price of liquor has been enhanced there is scarcely a day that passes without some one being overhauled for trafficking in cocaine as your columns will bear testimony. Liquor taken in small quantities, we are told, is not so injurious as these vile drugs. I am sure raising the price of liquor will only tend to more importations of the various kinds of drugs; besides, the price of both Foreign and Country liquor has been sufficiently raised only a short time ago, and there is surely a limit to everything. Another point which all the Liquor Committees, Temperance Associations and faddists totally forget is the legitimate interest of sundry those who are moderate drinkers. It is a very goodthing to discourage overdrinking, but, when it has to be done by overtaxing the moderates, I think it is time to halt. We are told, season in and season out, that enhanced prices is the one way of stopping excessive drinking, and the result is prices are raised and on account of those who indulging in overdrinking, the moderates have to pay fancy prices. In these days when people have to live most economically owing to high prices prevailing, there should be a limit to levying further duties.—yours etc.,

BRODISI.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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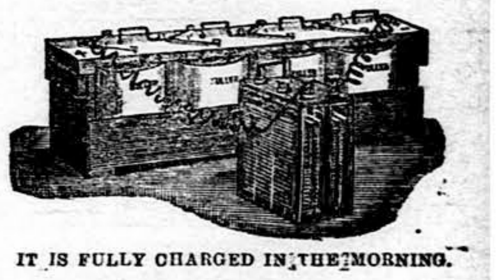

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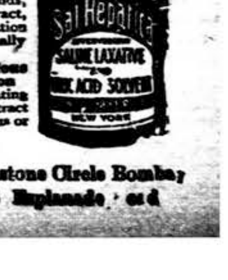

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office Aug. 9.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col M W O'Keefe, MD, to be inspector of Medical Services, vice Col temporary Surg-Genl W Babtie, VC, CMG, MB, appointed deputy director-general, Army Medical Service July 28.

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt F F Ready, DSO, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt, to be a commander of a company of gentlemen cadets General Staff officer, third grade, vice Major R L Macalpine-Leny, 16th the Queen's Lancers; Capt M D Wood, the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt. to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt A M H Forbes, the Royal Scots Fusiliers Aug 1 ; Major H L N Beynon, RA, to be a chief instructor General Staff officer, third grade, vice Major F H G Stanton RA ; Lieut L C P Milman, RA, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets class B, vice Lieut J L R Carcy, RA, Aug 1.

Cavalry.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Lieut. G W Gore-Laugton resigns his commission Aug 10.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major C O Head retires on retired pay Aug 10.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Col R Scott-Kerr, M V O, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to command the Regiment and Regimental District July 30. The Hon P W Legh and G C F Harcourt-Vernon to be second lieutenants.

Coldstream Guards—Supernumerary Capt C W Banbury is restored to the Establishment. Second Lieut N W H Legge to be lieutenant June 6. T. J Metcalfe to be second lieutenant on probation Aug 10.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt H A Engledue is placed temporarily on the Half pay List on account of ill-health Aug 2.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt. —Capt M D Wood is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 1.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut G Adshead to be adjutant Aug 9.

The Border Regt—Second Lieut P G W Diggle to be lieutenant April 27.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf —Lieut H M Dillon to be captain May 17.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Lieut H H Shott D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Second Lieut E M Allfrey to be lieutenant July 27.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lieut W S Hern to be captain; Second Lieut A C S Belcher to be lieutenant July 14.

Army Medical Service.

Col D O'Sullivan is placed on retired pay Aug 8.

Memoranda.

Surg-Gen W W Kenny, M B, is appointed as honorary surgeon to the King, vice Surg-Major-Gen J G Faught, deceased June 12; Brevet Lieut-Col W S Shepstone, Supernumerary List, Natal Carabineers, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the Army Aug 10.

General Reserve of Officers.

J Wyndham, late captain the Welsh Regt, to be captain Aug 10.

Admiralty August 9.

Paymaster John Percival Ratcliff has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Cecil Alvend FitzHerbert Osmaston is seconded for service as a member of the Ordnance Board. Dated 1st August.

Captain and Brevet Major William Dixon to be Major, vice Osmaston, seconded. Dated 1st August, Captain John Edward Van der Kiste (Supernumerary), is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Dixon, promoted. Dated 1st August.

Admiralty, August 11.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Fleet Paymaster Edward Hug Net has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 4th August.

War Office, Whitehall, August 12.

Regular Forces.

Colonel Raymund Crawford, Army Ordnance Department, to be an Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A Y Barton, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st August.

Major Henry T Cantan, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Captain W E M Wetherell, The Bedfordshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 14th July.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet Herbert Paton Holt, from The Royal Military College. Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant T V T Thacker, seconded. Dated 13th August.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Robert W Oppenheim. from the Half pay List, is restored Supernumerary to establishment, and with precedence next below E M Dorman. Dated 13th August.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Captain Clement J B Bridgewater, from the Half-pay List, is restored Supernumerary to the establishment and with precedence next below R G Ritson. Dated 9th August.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Stanley Hanson, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Conada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H. F. Slattery, resigned. Dated 13th August.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Eric W. McArthur resigns his Commission. Dated 13th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Gentleman Cadet William Brouse Mackie, from The Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 23rd June.

Corps of Royal Engineer.

Brevet Colonel William M. Holder, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th August.

The undermentioned Brevt Colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieutenant Colonels, are placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 12th August, Frederick H Oldfield, Alexandra Grant, Hugh Huleatt, Robert S Maclagan.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 12th August, Geoffrey D Close, vice Brevt Colonel A Grant Harry B Jones, vice Brevet Colonel W M Hodder. Richard P Lee, vice Brevt Colonel H Huleatt. Richard F Edwards, vice Brevt Colonel R S Maclagan. Second Lieutenant Alan G Fox to be Lieutenant, vice H L D Pennington, deceased Dated 30th July.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Raymond W Fox is seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 27th July.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant Campbell H Dinnen is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 27th July.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Graham E Dunsterville, from Indian Army, to be Lieutenant. vice O Wilkin, who exchanges. Dated 9th July.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Harry O H Smithers is antedated to the 1st April, 1910, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to 8th June.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Major William E S Burch retires on retired pay Dated 13th August.

The East Surrey Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Cyril B F Bennett is restored to the establishment, vice H C M Lucas, admitted to the Indian Army Dated 27th June.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Franz Piens retires on retired pay Dated 13th August.

Sergeant-Major Frank Deason to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain F Piens Dated 13th August.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Lewis D St A Salusbury-Trelawno resigns his Commission. Dated 13th August.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Captain Charles A Barker is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 14th July.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, The exchange between Lieutenants Tyrrell F. O'Malley and Gilbert Ireland, Indian Army, which was notified in the "Gazette" of 15th April, 1910, is antedated to 12th March.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Cecil E Long-Price is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 4th July.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps. Captain Wilfred M McLoughlin retires receiving a gratuity. Dated 13th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 7th March, Owen C P Cooke. Clarence H Denyer.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet Alan Stanley Clark Rodgers, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada to be second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 13th August.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Gertrude Lilian Bentley to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 1st August.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold D E Parsons, C M G, Ordnance Officer. 2nd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 1st Class, with the rank of Colonel, vice R Crawford, who holds a staff appointment. Dated 1st August,

Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

5th Battalion, Brevet Major John W. V. Carrol, The Norfolk Regiment, to command the battalion, vice Major H. E. B. Newenham The Royal Fusilier (City of London Regiment), who has vacated that appointment. Dated 26th May.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Gerald N. Reynolds, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers is granted the temporary rank of Captain while emloyed as an Instructor at the Indian Cavalry School. Dated 1st April.

General Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Second Lieutenant George Charles Morris, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th August.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Sydney F. Staples resigns his Commision. Dated 13th August.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	6
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	3
Total	4	4	66
This day last year	5	4	106

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

August 26th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	89	36	2
B	136	77	6
B	155	89	9
C	96	42	2
D	145	19	1
E	112	18	0
E	157	53	1
F	91	6	0
G	72	0	0
Total	1,053	343	21
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,893

A REPORT of the prospects of the crop in England and Wales as on August 1 has been issued by the Board of Agriculture. The yield of most of the crops promises to be slightly under the average.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added :—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago ; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

SCORCHING.

As a gentleman was having his luncheon in the coffee-room of a certain large hotel he was much annoyed by another visitor, who during the whole of the meal stood with his back to the fire warming himself and watching him partake of his repast.

At length, unable to stand it any longer, he rang the bell and said—

"Waiter, kindly turn that gentleman round; I think he is done on that side."

THEIR SURMISE.

They were visiting London for the first time, and had taken in the British Museum as one of the "sights."

After wandering through the building for some time they came upon a glass case containing a mummy, over which hung a card, on which was printed, "B.C. 87."

They were mystified, and one said :—"What do you make of it, Bill ?"

"Well," said Bill, "I should say it was the number of the motor car that killed him."

UNFAIR.

Two inexperienced anglers went fishing one day. One sat down on the pier, while the other stood. Just before beginning operations they made a wager with each other as to who would make the bigger catch of fish.

They had been fishing for about half an hour with little or no success, when John, who was standing lost his balance and fell off the pier.

As he went headlong past Dick, the latter gave a yell and said.

"Hi, John, if you are goin' to dive for 'em the bet's off."

ERRAND BOY'S MISTAKE.

Here is an amusing illustration of the value of courtesy in a factory. At one time, says the writer, we had the working drawings of a large forging returned to the works, and the order clerk, into whose hands they came, told his errand boy to "take them to Burnham," one of the foremen.

The boy looked astonished, but went off with the drawings. We missed them a day or two later, and, upon enquiring of the boy, he said—

"You told me to take them to burn 'em, and I did it."

In fact, he had taken those drawings to the boiler-room, and had them burned, all because the order clerk forgot to use the "Mr."

AT THE PICNIC.

The portly lady at the picnic sat down beside Tommy, and Tommy immediately began to howl.

"What is the matter, my dear ?" enquired the surprised woman.

"Yow-yow-yow !" roared Tommy.

"Have you a pain ?" asked the lady.

"No, I ain't."

"Headache, perhaps?"

Tommy shook his head.

"Some more sweeties?" suggested the lady.

"No !" roared the boy. "What I want is my frog that I catch ?"

"Frog ? "

"Yes, my frog!"

"Why, Tommy, where has it gone to?"

"Yew. It ain't gone nowhere. You're sitting on it."

PAUSE, READER, AND WEEP.

The raindrops trickled from the tree-leaves with a dreary sound and spattered on the ground at their feet. Her eyes were blue and the cold had made her nose something of the same color. What mattered it though an occasional drop found its way beneath their umbrella and slithered down their backs? They were a honeymoon couple from the country, and nothing so trifling as weather could possibly alloy their happiness.

"It's awfully nice here, George," she said, gazing round the deserted park. "I think this big city is an ideal place for a honeymoon."

George squeezed her hand, while his heart throbbed in rhythm with the chattering of his teeth.

"I think so, too, darling," he said, as he drew her closer to him. "I'll always come here in the future."

Then she drew herself hurriedly from his embrace and their first quarrel began.

IN A TRAM.

A young man was riding a tram. He took the corner seat and held in his hand an umbrella, which had been given him as a birthday present. On the seat facing him was a lady with a precocious boy, evidently about five years old.

The youngster regarded the young man with attention for a few moments and then his eyes wandered to the umbrella. He gazed at it in silence for a second, then he wriggled in his seat, clapped his hands, and shouted :—

"Oh, mamma, don't that look like papa's umbrella ?"

"Hush, hush, my child !" said the mother, patting the prodigy on the head.

"Papa was looking for his umbrella this morning, mamma," continued the child wonder.

"Yes, yes, but he found it," said the mother hurriedly, as the conversation was becoming of interest to the occupants of the seats.

"Why, mamma," continued the youngster "you know he didn't. You told him that he didn't know enough to keep an umbrella. Why, mamma—"

At this stage the small boy was carried howling from the tram.

VICTORY.

"I am truly sorry to give you pain, Mr. Hankinson," said the young lady, "but please do not allude to this subject again. I can never be your wife."

"That is your final answer, Miss Irene ?"

"It is."

"Nothing can induce you to change your decision ?"

"My mind is finally and unalterably made up."

"Miss Irene," said the young man, rising and looking about for his hat, "before coming here this evening I made a bet of five pounds with Perkins that you would say 'No !' to my proposal. I have won. It was taking a risk, but I was dead broke. "Miss Irene," he continued, his voice quivering with emotion, "you have saved a despairing man from the fate of a suicide and won the life long respect and esteem of a grateful heart. Good evening."

AN AGGRAVATING PASSENGER.

Brown (to Jones, sitting by open window in a railway carriage)—"Excuse me, sir, but that open window is very annoying."

Jones (pleasantly)—"I'am sorry, but I'am afraid you will have to grin and bear it."

Brown—"I wish you would close it, sir"

Jones—"Would like to accommodate you, but I can't.

Brown—" Do you refuse to close that window, sir?"

Jones—" I certainly do."

Brown—"If you don't close it, I will."

Jones—"I'll bet you will not."

Brown—"If I go over there I will"

Jones—"I'll give you odds you will not."

Brown—"I'll ask you once more sir will you close that window."

Jones—" No, Sir, I will not."

Brown (getting to his feet ? Then will—sir

Jones—"I should like to see you do it."

Brown (placing his hands on the objectionable window)—"I'll show you whether I will or not, sir."

Jones (as Brown tugs at the window)—"Why don't you close it ?"

Brown (getting red on the face)—"I can't, it—it appears to be stuck."

Jones—"Of course it is. I tried to close it before you came in."

MUST BE ORIGINAL.

He was a young but decidedly practical poet and he was favouring a friend with his latest effusion. The verses were descriptive of a beautiful girl. He read—

"Her hair was massed in flowing curls,
The color of a whisper."

This awoke the listeer. "What's that ?" he said. "Read that again."

"I thought you would say something about that" the poet answered. "That phrase gives some scope for the exercise of the mind."

"In what way ?"

The poet laughed.

"Don't you see," he said, "how beautifully that describes the shade of her hair? Every poet speaks of golden hair or raven locks. To be a success one must be original. Well, she did not have golden hair. It was nearly golden, and I convey the impression by means of that one word."

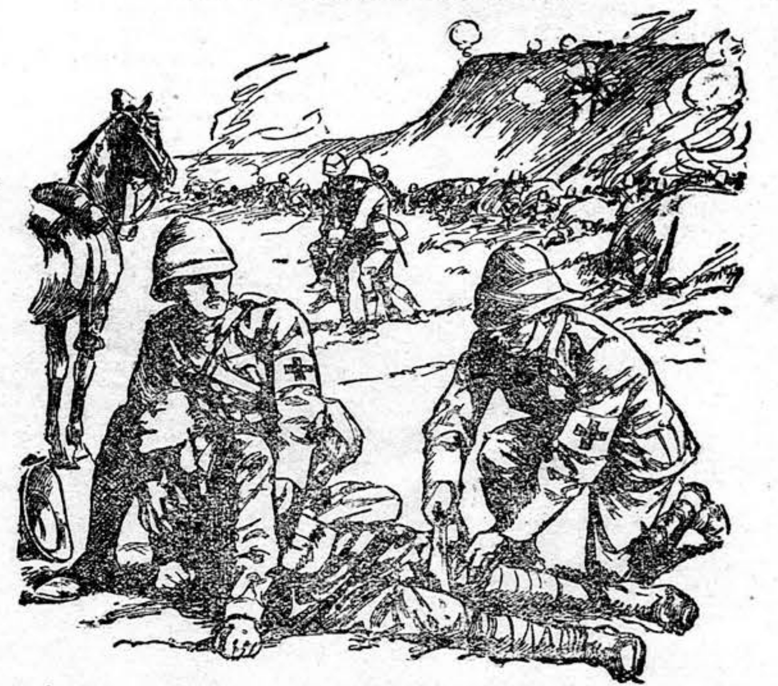
The other still looked puzzled.

"You have heard," said the poet patiently, "that silence is golden ?"

"Yes," the other admitted.

"Well," resumed the poet, "if silence is golden, what would a whisper be ? It would be nearly golden, wouldn't it ?"

THE Transvaal Supreme Court, which recently refused admission to a white woman as an Attorney, has now granted permission to a Kaffir man to practise in that capacity, which is unprecedented in the history of the Transvaal. The matter has given rise to much comment.



A Medical Officer

Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says : "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

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Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your ever prompt attention to all my requests. It is a great comfort to feel sure that a tyre will appear by the very next train after it has been telephoned for. I must also thank you for the very valuable information collected for me on the subject of æroplanes.

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(Baroness) S. E. CAMPBELL VON LAURENIZ.

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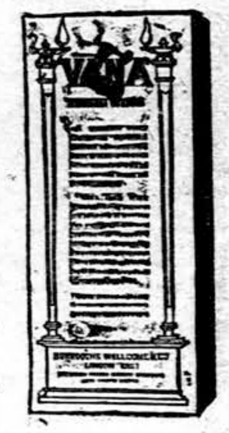

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DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prosecution Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 26.

The seventh day's proceedings in the Dacca conspiracy case commenced at 10-30 a. m. Mr. P. L. Roy, with Mr. N. Gupta, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, and Mr. H. Mallick appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Baker, D. I. G., and District Superintendent Mr. Dundas also attended.

Counsel said that as there were three prisoners in jail dress, he would move the local Government to allow them to appear in dress similar to that of the others.

The witness, Lalit Mohon Mitra, a teacher, of Gunesbari School, examined stated :—I saw on one occasion lathi play by boys about 12 or 13 in number, and one Amar Babu was teaching the lathi. He used to live in Jagat Kishore Sen's house. Some boys of my school wanted to play lathi, and I forbade them as I did not like it and my school was a Government-aided one. The witness stated that Amar Babu was not amongst the accused. Cross-examination was reserved.

The next witness, Kanai Lal Sha, stated :—There was no samity in our village but drill and chota lathi play were held. I joined. One Amar and another, probably Ajit, came to teach lathi-play. They came from Dacca and stayed in the Athithsala of Madhab Sha, but were constantly moving about. Amar went twice, and Ajit only once. A lathi-play was held for 10 or 15 days. Then it was stopped by guardians of the boys and the Sub-Inspector. Lathi-play commenced after Amar Babu's arrival. The witness said neither Amar nor Ajit was among the accused. He knew none of the accused.

Girish Chander Sen (next witness of Madhyapura) examined, stated he was a pleader at Bagerhat in Khulna. He came during the puja and occasionally at other times. There was a Gnanbikashini Sabha. It used to sit at Govinda and Jagabandhu Sen's house. He saw lathi-play in different parts of his village. Most of them were boys. Charu Chunder Sen, Bhupati Mohon Sen, Prafulla Sen and others played lathi-play on occasions. Pulin Behery used to visit many people followed by his disciples. He and many villagers held Pulin in great estimation and he questioned him about his line of action. There was a public exhibition during Pulin's presence of the play of lathi and dagger made of bamboos. Bhupati and Charu belonged to the Gnanbikashini Sabha. His impression was Gnanbikashini was a branch of the Anushilan samity of Dacca. Charu and Prafulla were members both of Vnushilan samity and of Gnanbikashini sabha. Many boys of his village were members of the samity. Many of these boys were such as could not secure promotion in school. He was interested in them and so he enquired of Pulin as to what they might be doing at Dacca. He asked Pulin because he was the head. Practically Gnanbikashini Sabha did not exhist now, but some boys even now meet. Some of the members have returned to their studies. Profulla has returned. Some of the boys were not obedient to their guardians. He thought that the general behaviour of the boys was deterioriating day by day. Sailesh joined the irregular cavalry of the village, meaning the irregular cavalry metaphorically. One pleader asked the Court to note it and there was much laughter. The boys were playing lathies all the while and he thought Sailesh should not be any more in the village. A meeting was held by us to provide for the unemployed young boys so that the village might be saved from the frequent visits of the police. Almost all respectable men of the village joined.

Witness Kanailal Saha recalled, stated he knew Dinesh Chunder Guha, he reads in the Jamalpur School. Witness proves a postal cover bearing his handwriting and a letter written by him to Dinesh Guha enclosed in it purporting that the witness has been summoned as witness in the conspiracy case and he has made up his mind not to identify accused Ajit and Amar if asked to do so. Witness being repeatedly asked why he made up his mind not to identify the accused the witness remains silent. There appears in the letter, "I don't like much writing for if any body sees, then dash." Witness was asked what this dash meant and he said lest guardians should see this as it contained bad things. Witness being asked to point out anything bad in the letter says there is nothing bad. Witness being asked what is the meaning of "Hail motherland" that appears in the letter, says it means what it means. Witness being pressed to give the meaning of it remains silent. Prosecution Counsel then asked the Court to note the obstinate nature of the witness. Cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness Nandlal Misser (a compounder at Serpur) stated there was lathi-play at Sherpur and Charu Chandra Sen went to teach lathi-play. He once met Charu at Sasidass's house and he asked me to take physical exercise and to play lathi. Witness once saw Charu teaching Jogendra lathi-play. He identifies Charu. Cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness Jogendra Kumar Nag (a talukdar of Sherpur) stated there was an Annushilan samity at Sherpur. In various places, he saw lathi-play of 15 or 20 samity boys, aged from 8 to 15. He heard a man named Charu Sen came from Dacca to open a samity. A man from Dacca told me if he would join he would start a samity. He declined to join. There was a sakti samity in witness' house from the grandfather's time; there used to be wrestling there. Nishi asked why he had dissolved the samity. He replied Government did not like it. Witness did not identify any accused and cross-examination was reserved.

The Court here rose for lunch.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

After the Court's assembling after lunch witness Akhil Chandraa Choudhur being examined, stated : "I saw Charu about three years ago at Sherpur Athitshal. Charu said he had come from Jamalpur and he wanted a samity at Sherpur which he did. Charu taught the play of small lathi and drill. Before Charu left he told us if we go to Dacca we may play and read and stay there. Dacca is a big place that he would send a man if I would go. After that Murari Babu came and asked us if we were not willing to go to Dacca. Profulla Kumar Roy, Jogesh Nagendra Dutt came with Murari to Bhuterbari in Maisandi. I saw there 30 or 50 people. Jogesh's father took him away 3 or 4 days after I knew Ashu Babu in the Samity. My father and Profulla's father took us away after 7 or 8 days. Nagendra remained there. I saw a chart, saw lathi-play, drill and wrestling in the samity. I saw a chart on the samity wall. I was asked to read it. It purported to say, not to tell a lie, always to tell the truth, always to adhere to the right path. I do not remember what else the chart contained. I had to read some Sanskrit stotras (slokas) which I don't remember. If we had to go out we had to take permission of Ashu Babu. A guard was kept at the Samity gate to prevent people from entering or going out. I saw Pulin Babu in the Samity. I don't know what was Pulin Babu as he came from Calcutta two days before I left. I saw one called Rangadado when my father came to take me. I was going to bathe and Ashu Babu told my father to come in the evening When my father came the next day Ashu Babu told me that one has to pay 12 rupees if he stays for a day or for a month in the Samity and we are to pay the amount if we would go away. Pulin made a remission of half the amount and Rs. 12 only was paid for us. Nagendra also wanted to come, but as he could not procure the money he stayed. Witness identified Pulin Babu, Ashu Bay. Cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness Satish Chandra Roy stated:—I first saw Pulin at Chikandi. Pulin showed sword and lathi-play to students and pleaders. I next saw him in Ganganagar. There was a samity in Gonganagar. When Pulin went there, there was sword and lathi-play and a mock fight. Pulin showed sword, lathi and mock fight.

We had a branch of the Anusuilan samity in our village. Members were aged from 18 to 25. They used to have lathi-play, drill and mockfight. Nalin, Mohan, Monoranjan, Surendra, Satish Chandra Jiten II, Gnanendra, Nishi, Atul and others were members. Nishinath Roy first started the samity. I came to Dacca and I then stayed at North Maisandi. I then saw Nishinath in a Partab Bose's house and I saw Nishikand in the Wari samity. Nishi said he would go to teach lathi and dagger-play after learning in the samity. Surendra Ghose went to inspect the Alipore samity. Nalini Mohan Roy was the secretary of Alipore samity. Witness identified Nishikanta, Pulin, Surendra Ghose, Promodabehari. I saw Promoda in samity.

Next witness, examined stated ten or twelve days after the Barrah dacoity and he and Monmohan were in the field when Sashi proposed to give then a box to be kept carefully. They refused. He implored them help. He then threatened and tempted them. He showed them a box in a jungle and to keep it carefully and secret. They kept the closed box under the earth, the next day. There was a gun, 2 swords and one machinery on the box. They put those arms and machinery in the hollow of a jack fruit tree. They removed from the hollow the gun and one of the swords as they were visible and concealed them elsewhere. A Sub-Inspector came to the village, they at first denied and then pointed out the concealed articles. Daroga opened the box and witness saw small guns and some iron things. Witness did not see Sashi after he left the things with them. There was an Arms Act case against Sashi. He was a witness in the case. He was convicted in the case. Witness saw Sashi hunt with a gun and also saw Sashi practising at a target with the gun. Witness identified the box and the arms including the gun, revolver, several house-breaking and boring instruments and swords. He also identified Sasikanta Sarkar. Cross-examination was reserved.

The Court here rose for the day and sits again on Monday.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

With reference to certain statements which have found publications reflecting upon the police arrangements and conduct of the public and the prisoners in connection with the conspiracy case, now under trial at Dacca the Associated Press is informed as follows :—

The prisoners are escorted to and from the Court by a guard under a European Inspector and have invariably behaved obediently and given no trouble. There has been no communication of any sort with outsiders en route nor has there been any demonstration either for or against the prisoners. The general attitude of the public has been apathetic. In Court the prisoners have behaved correctly.

The "Empire" says that in a private letter received in Calcutta Mr. R. P. L. Roy strenuously denies having attacked the Sikh religion. He complains bitterly of the accuracies of the reports which have so far appeared of his opening address at Dacca. We understand that a full and authentic version of of the speech will be published.

The "Englishman" writes to-day :—"In our leader yesterday we referred to a letter about the boycott celebration from Surendranath Banerjee, which was read by Mr. Roy in the Dacca case. The letter however was addressed as previously reported by us to Babu Haradyal Nag, and not as we mistakenly stated to Babu Pulin Behari Dass. In fairness to the parties concerned, we take the earliest opportunity of correcting the error."

The "Bengalee" also refers to the mistake and says it is more likely that the letter was written in 1907.

MR. PENNELL'S SUIT.

Plaint Amendment Disallowed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 26.

Orders passed to-day by the Judge, in the Court of Small Causes on the amended plaint filed by Mr. A. P. Pannell in the suit brought by him against D. Clarke claiming sum of Rs. 1,400 as balance fees in the recent Kheddah trial. His Honour disallowed the proposed amendment in the plaint which refers to the terms being that plaintiff was engaged for the "whole" case at Rs. 340 a day whereas the original plaint made no reference to that. The rest of the plaint was allowed to stand and the hearing is fixed for 15th September.

ANCIENT JAIN IMAGE.

Discovery at Chota Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

Yesterday a very curious and interesting Jain image about a thousand years old, made of brittle whitish sandstone, which had been brought down from Chota Nagpur was exhibited in the Calcutta Museum. The fact of this image having been discovered in Chota Nagpur will substantiate the tradition that Chota Nagpur was once inhabited by a civilized people, who were exterminated before the arrival of the present inhabitants. Such images were known in the second century A. D. as four-fold images, and consisted of a single solid cylinder on four faces, of which an image of Jain was carved. They were the votive offerings of pilgrims at their sacred places, and many are to be found at Pareshnath hill and Rajgurh in Bengal Province. The carving of this relic can be assigned to the mediæval Eastern School of Sculpture, that is to say, from 800 to 1200 A. D. The top of it is shaped as the spire of a temple and it is about two feet in height, the base being square and measuring about 6 inches.

DEATH OF A REPORTED CENTENARIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 26.

A vernacular paper reports the death of a Mahomedan Jagirdar, in Dehra Ismail Khan, in the village Kaharan, Hazra District, at the age of 125 years. He fought on the side of the Afghans in the war of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with the Afghans in 1830 and received a bullet wound.

MOTOR-CARS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Inquiry in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

A small committee is now sitting in Simla to consider the whole question of the supply of motor-cars to Government officials. The Committee will determine the class of officers entitled to the use of Government cars and the apportionment of expenditure between them and Government. A despatch was recently sent home making proposals for the supply of motor-cars to Governors and Lieut Governors, but the Secretary of State has reserved his decision and has invited the Government of India to go into this question. The Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate is president of the committee.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

THE following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during week Kanara, Savantvadi, Kolhapur; good Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha; moderate Surat, Thana, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, Rewa Kantha; slight elsewhere except Sind. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar. Kharif sowing continues parts Karachi, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Gujarat, Native States, Savantvadi. Transplantation progressing parts Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum. Cotton sowing continues parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Standing crops slightly damaged insects Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, generally in good condition elsewhere. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Sattra, generally in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, fallen, Larkana, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh-Dharwar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchable Sind 26 to 41, Konkan 13 to 33. Deccan 11 to 30, Karnatak 26 to 35 per cent. less than normal; Gujarat normal to 26 per cent. less.

A PRETTY function took place at Viceregal Lodge Simla yesterday when a Fancy Dress Ball was given by their Excellencies to the children of Simla. A large number of guests, including Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, were present.

INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

R. I. M. Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The programme of the movements of the Indian Marine Steamers during 1910-11 have been issued.

The "Dufferin" will leave Calcutta for Karachi on 28th August with the 72nd Punjabis. Leave Karachi on 8th September from Bombay with the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment. Leave Bombay on 15th for Rangoon with 2nd East Surrey Regiment. Leave Rangoon on 26th for Madras with 1st Oxfords and Bucks Light Infantry. Leave Madras on 2nd October for Port Blair with 1st Border Regiment. Return to Rangoon on 7th and sail on 11th with No. 77 Company R. G. A. Leave Madras on 14th with trooping details for Dongola which sails from Bombay on 20th October.

The "Dufferin" will convey the native personel of No. 3 Mounted Battery to Aden. She will sail from Aden on 13th November with Lord Hardinge on board and reach Bombay on 18th. Leave Bombay on 24th with Lord Minto on board, and reach Suez on 4th December.

The Dufferin will leave Bombay with trooping details for Burma and Southern and Bangalore Brigades, calling at Madras, on 2nd January, and Rangoon on 6th. Leave Rangoon on 10th with 27 Mountain Battery, and No. 19 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners for Karachi. Leave Karachi on 20th with 22nd Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners and reach Bombay on 22nd. The "Dufferin" will convey 8th Rajputs to Hongkong, leaving Calcutta on 10th February and bring out No. 2 Company Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery for Colombo, and from Colombo 105th Light Infantry to Bombay. She will sail from Karachi on 25th March, with 126th Baluchis for Hongkong, No. 1 Company and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery for Hongkong and No. 3 Company of the same for Singapore. Leave Singapore on 19th April with 13th Rajputs for Bombay and convey 3rd Brahmins to Singapore and bring back the 92nd Infantry reaching Bombay on 26th May.

The "Hardinge" will leave Calcutta on 2nd October and convey No. 60 Company, R.G.A., to Rangoon, she will leave Rangoon on 10th with 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, for Durban, and call at Cape Town on 2nd November. Leave Cape Town on 7th with 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry for Hongkong, leave Hongkong on 5th December with 2nd East Kents for Singapore, and convey from Singapore, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, reaching Calcutta on 9th December. The "Hardinge" will again sail from Rangoon with the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers for Karachi and return to Rangoon with No. 22nd Mountain Battery. She will convey 2nd Cheshires reaching Rangoon on 6th February. The "Hardinge" will sail from Bombay on 26th March with 103rd Mahrattas, and return to Bombay with 98th Infantry. She will subsequently bring back 76th Punjabis to Karachi and convey to Singapore the 124th Baluchis.

The "Northbrook" will carry out, the Bombay Aden reliefs and convey 12th Lancers from Karachi to Durban, and details from Darban to Mauritius and return to Karachi. On 24th November, with 18th Brigade Royal Field Artillery. She will convey the 101st Grenadiers from Bombay to Madras, and return to Bombay on 19th December with 125th Rifles. She will subsequently take on board 114th Mahrattas and reach Calcutta on 3rd February and return to Madras with 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry. She will be employed subsequently to conveying the 89th Carnatics from Bombay to Port Blair, 9th Bhopal Infantry from Rangoon to Calcutta, and 120th Rajput Infantry from Calcutta to Bombay. The "Dalhousie" will convey the Native personnel of No. 3 British Mountain Battery from Aden, reaching Suez on 4th December.

BENGALEE SUSPECT ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 25.

The case against Upendra Sarkar, a young man, came up to-day before Mr. G. C. Chatterjee, Additional Magistrate. The accused was a student of the National School. He was found on the 17th night loitering about suspiciously at Naba Roy's with a bundle. The police men on duty arrested him on suspicion and searching the bundle found many shots and cartridges. He was sent up under section 19 F of the Arms Act. Mr. Majumdar, Court Inspector, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while the defence was represented by pleaders. Five witnesses were examined. The accused threw himself on the mercy of the court. Judgement will be delivered on Monday. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

RETIREMENT OF TRAVANCORE OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TREVANDRUM, AUGUST 26.

Mr. O. S. Bensley, Superintendent of Police, Travancore, has just now retired after thirty-nine years' service. When in the service of His Highness the Maharajah, Mr. Bensley had always been deputed to arrange the hunting excursions of gubernatorial visitors. Being a good shikari himself he was highly useful. Before he left Trevandrum for England he received the following wire from Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras :—"I cannot let you leave Travancore without bidding you good-bye at the end of your long and loyal service, and wishing you good luck and happiness for many a year to come. I also wish that the happy day we spent on the Travancore hills together could come again."

A WITCH-KILLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

Yesterday the Sessions Judge of Burdwan disposed of a case in which three Sontals were charged with murdering a sontal woman, on the allegation that she had become a witch and was the cause of the death of several children.

The Judge found the accused guilty of grievous hurt, and sentenced the ringleader to five years' and the others to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for the provision of staff quarters for the new colliery district at Bhaga, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned comprehensive estimates of the cost of providing certain rolling stock required for the East Indian Railway on renewal account during 1910-11.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

FROM the opening of this game at the Cooperage which was witnessed by a fair crowd, it was evident that the Bombay Gymkhana were out to win, and but for an unfortunate lapse towards the end of the second half would have done so. The first five minutes of the play were fairly even, but from then until the interval the Gymkhana played a strong and attractive game, beating their opponents in almost every department. The Artillery half-backs, generally so clever and resourceful, were easily beaten excepting perhaps Watts, though he was not up to his ordinary form. The Gymkhana forwards, Osborne-Smith in particular, played good football and ten minutes before half-time scored from a melee in front of the Artillery goal, as the result of a clever movement by Evans who beat the opposing defence as easily as if they were school boys. Franklin and Gaer with Watts were the back-bone of the Artillery defence and to these players and the heavy ground and ball, the Gunners owed the smallness of the Gymkhana score.

In the second half the soldiers recovered to a great extent and five minutes after the restart Fleming equalised, a goal being allowed on appeal by the Artillery men. The Gymkhana were kept on the defensive most of the time, although Osborne-Smith, Willmott, and Hargreaves got down frequently and gave the Artillery defence some anxiety. Cupper had one or two opportunities of scoring, but missed them. Just before the close Fleming scored the winning goal for the Gunners and the game ended with the following result :

R. F. A.	2
Bombay Gymkhana	1

TEAMS :—

R. F. A.—Gair, goal: Franklin and Hughes ; backs ; half-backs : Wiggett, Watts and Southcott ; Hewer, Fleming, T. K. Brooke, O'Keefe and Mcdonald.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Lawin, goal : Cooper and Watts ; backs : Sim, Johnstone and Parton ; halves ; Osborne-Smith, Wilmott, Cupper, Hargreaves and Evans.

Owing to their inability to raise a team, the Commercial Gymkhana have scratched this afternoon's game with the Rovers. The Rovers will therefore play a friendly with the newly formed Bombay United team, which will be composed of players from four or five civilian teams, which are not entering for the Rovers tournament.

POONA RACES.

7th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 25 h August.

THE TRIAL CHASE—About 2 miles 1 furlong.—Daroji, Idle, Ugly, War Cloud, Manner and Tete-a-Tete.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—7 furlongs.—Fizz, Lumination, Chobham, Elsor, Gallileo, Ebullition, May Fowl, Longchamp, Refresher, Posco, Eustace, Pincher and Bright Metal.

THE MILITARY PLATE—6 furlongs—Sholto Yvette, Vernon, Louisiana III, Simontura, Tete-a-Tete Barfleur and Estella.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—1 1/4 miles.—Lapwing, Bendigo, Rocksand, Lama, Tajelmulook, Guinea Gold, Alma, Vebroza, Lord Mayor, Mehraj, Dumra, Zinfandel, Thaboor, Azzad, Rustom-i-Hind, Brigand II and Racer.

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—About 5 furlongs.—Hishan, Grey Falcon, Yaceot, Rose, Plassy, Happy Land, Sabuktakin, Chechan, Saeed, Sirur, Alone, Sir Jamal, Squire, Norwood.

DRAW FOR SEASON MAIDEN PLATE—6 furlongs.—Priceless, Azzad, Matheran, Jins, Sadee, Good Shot, Uddal, Mighty Nugget, Toronto, Mishriff, Mohajir, Mahya, Takti Saleman, Dohan, Leader, Keshra, Steel, Officer, Daulat, Occident, Waterloo, Aurum, Mocaseer, Alert, Solitaire, Siberia, Matarlowz, Revolver, St, Anthony, Arnica, Little Gafel, Conqueror.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Aug. 26.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Oceana," Commander E. W. Bruce, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Andrews, Brigadier, Mrs, child
Brett, Mr, Mrs
Coade, Mrs
Duncan, Mr M B
Foulkes, Mr A
Fraser, Major H A D
Foster, Mr A H B
Glen, Mr W K, Mrs
Guyatt, Mr W E
Humphreys, Lt-Col C V
Kennedy, Mr C H C
Moncrieff, Capt A R
Packer, Mr
Ralolph, Prof Norman
Rowe, Mrs A and Inft
Southery, Mr A
Smyth, Mr F
Tommie, Mr P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adair, Capt W F
Annan, Mrs N
Comyn, Mr G V
Cooke, Mr R F R
Douglas, Mr J, Mrs, child
De, Dr S C
Goodsir, Mr R A
Gemmell, Mr G
Gee, Mr C D
Gaddum, Mr S
Haydon, Major W P
Hall, Capt R E C, Mrs
Kennedy (jr), Mr T
Moore, Major C H G
Maver, Mr J
Mackinnon, Capt A
Moberley, Capt B A
Murray, Capt V W
McIntosh, Mr R
Nixon, Mr A L H
Palethorp, Mr
Robertson, Mr J
Rae, Mr and Mrs, Mrs
Reynolds, Mrs J
Smith, Capt H M
Sproule, Capt H H
Sloane, Mr T C
Tinnewell, Mr H M
Wilson, Mr C W
Westman, Mr T

FROM BRINDISI.

Edwards, Lt-Col F J
Ewan, Mr J B
Gourlie, Capt J
Turner, Mr C W
Tomkinson, Capt H A
Talbot, Mr G R H

FROM KARACHI.

Bamford, Mr E S
Craft, Mr W H
Fitzgerald, Mr C R
Herbert, Mr W N
Haviland, Lt L P
McLeod, Captain R D C
Newcome, Capt G
Wright, Mr A Gt J
Warburton, Mrs G

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," Aug. 27.

The following passengers leave to day by P. and O. s. s. "Himalaya" for Marseilles, and London :—

Ahmad, Mr Mansoor
Aston, Mr A H S
Battacharjee, Mr J N
Bhalla, Mr Harcharn Das
Blackford, Maj W
Chandhery, Mr R S
Chhibar, Mr F
Chopra, Mr A R
Coker, Mr C
Collins, Mr J
Croly, Capt R G G
Culwick, Rev A J Mrs and 2 children.
Datta, Mr P Chand
Dewey, Mr C A R
Dickens, Mr
Dinanath, Mr
Downing, Mr
Dutt, Mr L M
Dwarkadas, Mr
Edwards, Mrs
Ellis' Mrs W T
Esoofally, Mr A E and 2 native servants
Fraser, G I B, Hon Mr S M and Mrs
Fraser, Mr Duncan
Gantam, Mr D N
Gelston, Gunner
Godhole, Mr V A
Gunson, Mr E
Habibullah, Mr
Hag, Mr A
Hardie, Mr C A E
Hope, Miss
Hunter, Mr J G C
Hussain, Mr S A
Hyder, Mr Nizamuddin
Hyder, Mr W
Jotiparshad, Mr
Kashyap, Mr Shiv Ram
Kichlu, Mr Rattan Nath
Lachinar, Singh Mr
Lal Sharma, Mr C
Leslie, Mr F M
Macfadyen, Capt D
Macleod, Hon Mr Justice N C
Macleod, Mrs
Mahomed Khurshed Hog
Marlow, Miss
Marlow, Mr B W
Melville, Col J S
McReddie, Miss J A
Millmann, Rev O J
Molesworth, Mrs W J
Misquetta, Mr T V C
Morean, Mr and Mrs
Nambatrai, Mr
Nand Gopal, Mr
Nanda, Mr Jagan Nath
Nands, Mr K L
Nash, Mr P A M
Nawab, Mr S K
Nawab, Mr S W
Ormond, Hon Mr Justice
Prashar, Mr R
Pudumjee, Mr N S
Rai, Mr Jamiat
Ram Mochhar, Mr Mela
Rambirchand, Mr
Ramchandra, Mr L
Ramsay, Mr and child
Ran, Mr A
Raw Sarap, Mr
Reid, Miss
Sahay, Mr S N
Shepherd, Mr H W
Shergoaker, Mr J V
Shoji, Mr OJ
Singh, Mr Davindra
Singh, Mr Dev Dyal
Singh, Mr Hanwintheir
Singh Mr Narendra Pal
Singh, Mr Narotam
Singh, Mr Rajbhir
Singh, Mr Sardar Sant
Story, Mrs and infant
Varma, Mr B P
Walpole, Mr R S H
Wright, Mr S M
Yadav, Mr Ajai Pai Singh
Young, Mr W C

AUSTRALIAN'S GREAT NEED.

No Safety without Population.

DR. Thomas Hodgkin, a distinguished historian and member of the Society of Friends, has spent the last year in Australia, and has gone back to England with one dominant thought in his mind—the need which Australia has of British emigrants. He tells his tale in the August "Contemporary Review." He says :—"Having spent nearly the whole of the past year in visiting the States of Australasia, I have returned with a strengthened conviction that for the safety of the Empire, it is necessary that our statesmen, both at home and at the Antipodes, should give more urgent heed than they have done of late years to the question of British emigration to Australia. Australia's need of men is our first and dominating motive to action. We see the glorious possibilities of your country, possibilities which the superabundant population of ours many convert into realities. And though I have no desire to be an alarmist, I must recur to the line of thought upon which I began. Having spent many months in your country and 'seen the people that are therein, how they dwell in security after the manner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure,' having seen those thousands of graceful, modest houses, each with its shady veranda, standing in its own well-tilled patch of garden ground : having seen, too, something of the happy, strenuous life of the settlers on the edge of the vast forests, I cannot bear the thought of the awful change that would overspread the scene if it ever came to pass that Victoria or New South Wales were 'trampled 'neath the furious hoof of war.' I pray you, therefore, to to increase—and mightily increase—the industrial garrison of your country while yet there is time."

AUSTRALIA'S SMALL POPULATION.

Dr. Hodgkin points out that Australia is an all-but Europe, for while Eurode has 3,860,000 square miles, Australia has only 886,000 square miles less. Take away one-third of Russia, and the two continents are equal. In 1903 Australia had 482,922 fewer inhabitants than London, which in 1907 had 4,758,228. Australia has only one and a half persons to the square mile, while Belgium has 636, the Britisn Isles 363, and the United States twenty-eight. Therefore, argues Dr. Hodgkin, Australia wants men. "It may be said ; he suggests 'What does it matter if we are rather a long time about the process of developing our country ? It is true that it has taken us something more than a century to supply it with those four million inhabitants, but give us time. Perhaps in three or four centuries we shall be as thickly peopled as the United States, with a population of eighty-four millions. But that is exactly the question. Will you have these three or four centuries of undisturbed, peaceful development ? You, or, rather, we (for the whole British race is responsible for the deed), have taken possession of this magnificent 'No Man's Land,'" and must prove our right by effective occupation. By the rough justice of the mining camp we shall not be allowed to squat there for ever. If we cannot, or will not, work the claim more efficiently, we shall have to give place to those who will. We need not attempt to predict from what quarter the challenge will come, whether from Asia or Europe, or even from America. At the present rate of increase the population of Australia by the middle of the twentieth century will be under eight millions —that is less than three to the square mile. Can we hope that if the conditions of the problem remain unaltered our descendants will be permitted to reach the year 1950 without the 'X' of our calculations revealing his terrible personality ? I believe that all statesmen who have reflected on the subject admit that, owing to its splendid possibilities and its present deficiency of population, Australia offers a terrible temptation to other great Powers, and that it might strain to the uttermost even the vast resources of the British Empire to defend so feebly garrisoned an outpost. In conversation I have generally heard a population of twenty millions mentioned as the minimum number consistent with safety; one official of high rank in Australia said that his estimate was 25 millions. But unfortunately, there is no prospect—as matters now stand—of that number being reached at any time during the present century.

NEED FOR A GARRISON.

"But why it may be asked, 'do you attach such immense importance to a mere expansion of the population?' Because Australia, with its present preposterous under-population, is a temptation and a snare—a menace to the peace of the world :—

> "'How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
> Makes ill deeds done!'

whereas Australia, with the more adequate garrison of inhabitants which we desire for her, would, one may hope, cease to excite the covetous passions of any other nation. To conquer and, having conquered, permanently to hold down twenty-five millions of Anglo-Saxons would be a task from which surely the strongest would recoil. Thus the peopling of the solitudes of Australia presents itself to us as a true preservative of peace, more effectual and more in accordance with the interests of humanity than the building of many Dreadnoughts. The mere size of the Australian continent, on which her sons are apt to dwell with complacency and pride, is no true subject for self-gratulation, but in the present state of the world's politics is a responsibility, a difficulty, and a danger. The true statesman of the Empire will probably often feel during the years that lie immediately before us that his task would be lighter if she spread over only a quarter of her present area."

IF FROUDE HAD BEEN HEEDED.

Dr. Hodgkin makes a striking reference to "the admirable articles written by Mr. Froude about forty years ago urging the English people to take a heartier interest in their splendid colonial possessions and especially to do their utmost to direct the stream of emigration which is annually leaving our shores to the colonies, and not to the United States. I fear his impassioned pleadings, expressed though they were in the author's beautiful English, were little more than a voice crying in the wilderness. It is a tantalising thought that if our statesmen had these articles the attention which they deserved, and if they had devised some scheme by which two-thirds of our yearly average of emigration (300,000 souls) had been steadily directed to Australia, that continent would now possess a population of twelve millions and be so much nearer the goal of safety." "To put the matter in a nutshell. The right emigration will taken the emigrant to the land and will be a source of incalculable blessing to Australia, the wrong emigration will swell the population of the cities, and will add indefinitely to her perplexities and her burdens." As it is nearly one and a half millions of Australia's population of four and a half millions already dwell in four cities. The men Australia wants are "tillers of the soil or men engaged in pastoral pursuits—agriculture and the tending of flocks and herds." Dr. Hodgkin admits that at present we cannot spare our labourers, but he argues that "rightly preached to the people, the gospel of emigration should help, and not hinder, the farmer in his quest for labourers."

CRICKET IN POONA.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway began their two days' match against the Poona Gymkhana here to-day and judging by the state of play it looks very much as if the local combination are in for a tremendous licking. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Tillard, b Baloo	23
Capt Anstruther, c Clobwala, b Baloo	8
Miller, c Clubwala, b Warden	0
Burnham, c and b Baloo	18
Major Arnold, c Antia, b Baloo	0
Campbell, b Warden	0
Stochr, b Baloo	28
Drake, b Baloo	0
Capt Webber, run out	34
Ritsen, c Polishwala, b Warden	17
Major Wood, not out	9
Extras	18
Total	142

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

F Clubwala, c Campbell, b Anstruther	18
P Baloo, c Arnold, b Burnham	37
Date, l-b-w, b Wood	16
Antia, b Burnham	1
Warden, run out	14
Polishwala, batting	14
N Medley, st Tillard, b Campbell	4
G Ives, batting	2
R st to bat.	
Extras	12
Total	118

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The rainfall has diminished materially in the north-west of India, except in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and has increased in the extreme south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in the North and West Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Konkan, Mysore and the south of the Peninsula and fairly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Rajputana, and Central India East. There have also been a few falls in Bengal Proper, Behar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

The principal amounts are :—Yamethin had three inches ; Silchar, two ; Bareilly, Lahore and Khushab, one and a half; Sialkote, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Gulmarg, two ; Muree, three ; Cherat, seven; Pachmarhi, one; Ratnagiri, three; Aurangabad, Hanumkonda, Pambam, Trichinopolly, Masulipatam and Kodaikanal, one; Ootacamund, one and a half.

Forecast.—No important change.

Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer experienced between Longitudes 51° and 64° a moderate to fresh south-westerly wind; thence to latitude 71° fresh westerly wind. The winds are somewhat lighter than in the previous week but are still rather stronger than the average.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	60·05	58·14	54·18	46·40
Friday, 26th August	0·07	0·37	0·15	0·24
Total	60·12	53·51	54·33	46·64
Same date last year	68·35	64·52	73·40	53·56

MESSRS, KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station,	Last 24 hours, In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1908. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1909. In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0 12	55·72	56·27	65·23

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesst Stations,	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Seabire (25th Aug.)	95·1	86·1	...	...
Jask	100·8	83·3	...	...
Muskat (25th Aug.)	93·8	85·1	...	...
Multan	92·3	78·5	0·13	1·09
Rawalpindi	73·9	68·4	2·10	24·91
Lahore	81·9	75·2	1·62	11·01
Sirsa	92·3	77·1	0·04	5·97
Ambala	91·5	76·0	...	16·29
Delhi	90·7	77·2	...	12·19
Agra	90·8	78·5	...	13·21
Mainpuri	93·3	79·0	...	10·48
Jhansi	91·5	78·5	0·14	13·56
Cawnpore	89·2	78·5	...	18·35
Allahabad	90·6	77·0	0·17	14·71
Jacobabad	100·1	83·3	...	...
Karachi	86·0	76·5	...	12·16
Ajmer	79·4	75·2	0·33	12·95
Jaipur	84·7	74·6	...	9·50
Kotah	85·5	78·1	0·60	16·77
Bhuj	86·6	75·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	84·8	77·2	...	13·54
Veraval	83·1	78·3	...	14·42
Rajkot	87·1	75·0	0·03	31·86
Bhavnagar Para	91·1	77·5	...	23·65
Surat	83·1	78·1	...	33·56
Ahmedabad	87·6	75·2	0·16	23·35
Deesa	85·8	76·4	0·27	22·78
Neemuch	87·0	73·8	...	21·50
Indore	84·1	71·6	0·04	22·23
Jubbulpore	86·8	75·3	0·04	29·27
Saugor	86·6	73·5	0·26	23·98
Hoshangabad	86·6	74·9	0·28	35·45
Khandwa	86·2	75·1	...	18·02
Akola	83·7	73·1	0·01	23·25
Amraoti	86·8	72·8	...	26·03
Nagpur	85·1	74·3	0·12	39·85
Chanda	87·5	75·0	...	25·98
Raipur	87·2	75·6	...	48·37
Bombay	85·7	77·9	0·24	46·40
Ratnagiri	84·8	73·9	2·62	61·17
Mormugao	83·0	73·7	0·53	67·82
Karwar	83·3	74·0	0·84	92·31
Malegaon	82·9	72·1	0·15	18·82
Ahmednagar	81·4	67·0	...	18·94
Poona	79·5	71·3	0·03	20·11
Sholapur	84·3	70·4	0·10	9·43
Bijapur	80·2	68·7	0·06	7·88
Belgaum	76·3	66·6	...	30·88
Aurangabad	79·2	69·2	0·98	16·66
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·9	72·7	...	32·41
Hyderabad	84·3	74·2	...	15·36
Mangalore	80·3	68·8	1·16	83·64
Calicut	79·8	72·6	0·70	62·31
Cochin	80·7	74·8	0·10	68·58
Colombo	83·0	77·0	...	12·86
Masulipatam	85·8	74·7	1·15	18·02
Bellary	87·0	72·3	...	6·41
Cuddapah	87·7	71·6	0·46	23·40
Madras	91·5	76·5	0·37	13·67
Bangalore	83·8	67·2	0·60	19·02
Coimbatore	84·4	69·8	0·17	5·63
Trichinopoly	93·6	72·8	1·00	8·81
Negapatam	92·0	75·3	0·14	14·30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th August was 29·763 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the south-west and north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2·10", Lahore 1·62" and Multan 0.13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is 8° to 19° in defect in the area of rainfall and 6° in defect at Sirsa; night temperature is also in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·17" of rain and Jhansi 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana ; Bikaner has had 0·21," Ajmere 0·33" and Kotah 0·60". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana where day temperature is 6° to 14° in defect. Night temperature is everywhere normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa records 0·27" of rain and Ahmedabad 0·16". Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen ; Saugor has had 0·26," Hoshangabad 0·28" and Nagpur 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay has had 0·24, "Ratnagiri 2·62", Mormugao 0·53" and Karwar 0·84". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0·15" of rain. Sholapur 0·10" and Aurangabad 3·98". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the Konkan, the north and south-west Punjab, and nearly so in the southern half of the Peninsula, north Gujarat and Rajputana. Local rain has fallen in the central and south United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. There has been a decrease of rain in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and an increase in the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the central parts of the country and south Madras. A few showers may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan.

P. and O. Mail steamer report:—S. S. "Oceana," which left Aden on the evening of the 21st instant, experienced from longitude 50deg. B to longitude 51deg. E gentle southerly wind ; thence to 64 deg. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind and sea thence to 71deg. fresh westerly wind and following sea; thence to arrival moderate weakening to light north-westerly wind. Skies were generally cloudy or overcast but there was no rain. There has been a slight decrease in the force of wind in the western half of the Arabian Sea during the past week.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

TIME-EXPIRED R. A. M. C. OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The following time-expired officers of the R. A. M. C., have been detailed to embark for England in the transports during 1910-11;—

Per S. S. "Rewa."—Lieutenant-Colonel Chree, Captain Cahill, Lummore, and Doig; per S. S. Dongola.—Major Hefferman and Lethgow; per S. S. "Plassey".—Lieutenant-Colonel Winter, Captains Kempthorne, Turner, and Lynch; per S.S. "Rewa" Lieutenant-Colonel Berryman, Captain Ellis.—Wilson and Thurston; per S. S. "Dongola".—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Captains Smallman, Powell, and Gater ; per S.S. "Plassey".—Major Hinge, Captains White, Beath, and Maydon; per S.S. "Rewa"—Lieutenant-Colonel Meek, Captains Brown, Wetherell Ormrod ; per S. S. "Dongola".—Major Stone, Captains Campbell, Churchill, and O'Brien; per S. S. "Plassey".—Lieutenant-Colonel Jullian, Captains Low, Nealor, and Hoar; per S.S. "Rewa".—Captains Thomson, Meadon and Cordner.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 28ST AUG. 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—623—301—313—448.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Whitfield in E.
Hymns.—532—538 tune 280—224.
Collections for Poor Fund.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—260—215—447.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hyms.—26, 425, 190.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, Daily. Thursday, 8-30 a.m.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Thursday.
9-30 p. m.—Bible Class.
The Preacher next Sunday evening will be the Rev. P. Eykyn of Parel and the collections will be for the A. C. S.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher : Rev. Father Moore.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—118, 140, 261.
Psalm.—145.
Anthem—162.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—8.
Hymns.—377—252—193—507.
Special collection for Kalimpong Homes.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Thursday.)

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

(Malabar Hill).

11 a.m.—Matins.
11-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANDRA.

8 a. m.—Mattins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).

11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m—Preacher at both morning and evening services, Rev. A.A. Parker, B.A. of Baroda.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rupees 5 Lakhs being the first Instalment of the Rs. 8,10,000 Loan for Extension of the Water Works.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India the Municipality of Karachi invite TENDERS for the above LOAN to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs only.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1910, by the Acting Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or by the Agents of the Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad, Akola, Amraoti, Broach, Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jalgaon, Karachi, Poona, Rajkote, Sholapur, Sukkur and Surat.

4. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500. Each Tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the first instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs of the Rupees 8,10,000 Loan for extension of Municipal Water Works, Karachi."

5. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in rupees or in rupees and annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders, and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or such portion only as they may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office, or into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or branches, as follows :—

10 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. three months after allotment.
50 per cent. six months after allotment.

8. If after the acceptance of any tender, either wholly or in part, the payments are not made as specified above, all payments made in connection with the Tender will be forfeited.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

10. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. payable half yearly on 15th April and 15th October.

11. Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from due date of payment of such instalments.

12. A sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested to provide for the repayment of the Loan on the dates specified.

REPAYMENT.

13. The loan will be repayable in two equal decennial instalments of Rs. 2,50,000. The debentures to be repaid after the first decennial period will be drawn by lot at an Assembly of Municipal Councillors.

14. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

H. C. MULES,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 12th August, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the painting of STEEL WORK in connection with their new carriage and Wagon Shops at Matunga. The specification and full particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on any working day.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned on or before 2 o'clock (Standard Time) on MONDAY the 12th of September, 1910.

E. WALROND BRYANT,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Bombay Works Division,
Matunga.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of the WEST APPROACH of the CLERK ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

Plans and full particulars can be seen and obtained at the Office of the undersigned on any working day.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned on or before 2 O'clock (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 5th September, 1910.

Only first Class contractors need apply.

E. WALROND BRYANT,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Bombay Works Division,
Matunga.

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NOTICE is hereby given that at the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 24th August, 1909, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the paid up amount of the Shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1910, and this will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Siddick Building, Hornby Road, on and after 1st September, 1910, to the Shareholders, on that date on the Company's Register on production of their Share Certificates.

G. M. WISE,
Manager & Secretary,
Jost's Fans Supply & Engineering Co., Limited.
Bombay, Dated 25th August, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

The Bombay Gazette.
Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors, a list of whose names will be published hereafter.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 27th August 1910.

WHITE AUSTRALIA AND SOCIALISM.

IN Mr. Walsh's interesting appreciation of the Lascars which we noticed the other day, he showed how the Australian anti-Asiatic policy is costing the Commonwealth large sums annually by its aversion to these excellent seamen. But when the new Navigation Laws, which are among Mr. Fisher's measures for the present session are passed, considerable additions are likely to be made to the cost of maintaining the all-white principle. For they contemplate the exclusion at present confined to mail steamers, of coloured crews from all ships trading to the Commonwealth, a proposition which is bound to have serious results upon the marine commerce of the colonies. In another direction also the Federal Government are paying smartly for the race-purity ideal as applied to the Queensland sugar plantations. Four years ago it was decreed that the South Sea Islanders, from whom the local labour supply had been drawn since the inception of the industry half a century ago, were to be replaced by white operatives. The repatriation of the former has cost some thousands of pounds, while the Federal Government are pledged to the payment of bounties for white-grown sugar which make a respectable figure in its annual expenditure. In New Zealand, which has not joined the Federation—the pioneer of the democratic principles symbolised by the Australian Labour Party, an advanced piece of legislation has recently been passed into law which is almost certain to inspire similar procedure in the Commonwealth, where, indeed, it has already aroused public attention. This consists of the formation of syndicates by the smaller agriculturists for the purchase, and division of large landed estates under the supervision of Government. The latter underwrite the cost which is recoverable on State debentures covering the expenditure, the distribution of the properties so acquired being left to the members of the associations formed for their purchase. One of the principal ambitions of the Federal Socialists is, to use their own expression, "the bursting up" of the great land monopolists and the division of their territories into small holdings for forming purposes, a procedure which they are satisfied would result in the evolution of a happy, contented Australia and also encourage White immigration. So far the realisation of this ideal has been limited to the acquisition by the various Governments of certain areas from the squatocracy and their partition and sale at reasonable rates to those who have the money to buy them. But the New Zealand precedent opens out a much easier method for the spoilation of the Commonwealth land magnates, and Mr. Fisher's followers are pretty sure to press for its application to Federal Australia. A graduated land taxed upon unimproved valuations has already been resolved upon and is one of the measures now under preparation, despite the protests of moderate politicians and the fact that its application will be a breach of the provisions of the constitution. But the Labour Caucus which now rules Australia has decreed that its legislative propositions which we will notice presently are to be accepted by both Houses and that a referendum is then to be made to the electors inviting them to authorise such amendments in the Commonwealth charter as may be necessary to legalise these enactments.

Two important questions were decided in this manner at the recent general election, namely the capitalisation of the State Debts of the six colonies and the payment to them of twenty-five shillings per head of population from their Customs revenues, the balance forming the income of the Central Government for administrative purposes. The latter arrangement is to hold good for ten years before it is subject to reconsideration, and it is estimated that the Federal emoluments from this source of the land tax already acceded to will average between seven and eight millions sterling per annum, a surprising proof of the commercial prosperity of a nation which numbers less than four and a half millions of people. But this huge sum will leave no margin in the shape of large cash balances when all the financial obligations of the Central Government are met, as they are pledged to a yearly expenditure of close upon two millions for old age pensions alone, while the scheme for national defence, about which the Labourites are quite as enthusiastic as their predecessors, will absorb a considerable amount, and there are other proposals requiring money grants. The strong majority which the Socialists now command in both the Federal Houses of Parliament, places them in a position to undertake legislation of the most democratic description to which all opposition from the Fusionists, the combined Liberals and Moderates, will be futile. The only thing they have to fear is the exercise of the Imperial Veto, but this has not hitherto been employed for blocking anything accepted by both Chambers and the probabilities are those Mr. Fisher, who has already shown that he is a clever tactician, will avoid any proposals that might invoke its application. The constitution provides that "when a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return i. e., to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend and the Houses shall deal with the recommendation."

In practice, however, this bludgeon clause has never been used for reasons of policy, as any interference with their legislative liberty would be heavily resented by Australians of all political persuasions. One of the most popular planks on the socialist platform at the recent elections was the doctrine of the new protection which is to dilute State intervention between labour and capital, already a prominent and obnoxious feature in local industrial affairs. Each of the colonies is honeycombed with Trades Unions and Associations which regulate working hours, wages and strikes, though as far as the latter are concerned there is a disposition in Australia as in Europe, to organise them without reference to the controlling bodies. There are official arbitration courts whose decisions do not always harmonise with precedents or the law, which more than one judge has declared to be inapplicable to situations he has been called upon to solve. With a view to the removal of these disabilities it has been decided as we were informed by a recent telegram to extend the powers of the Federal Arbitration Court to every industry in the Commonwealth and to give it the option of decreeing preference to the employment of Trade Unionists when questions touching personal merits come up for its verdict. This is a new law which will have to be referred to the electorate presently for their approval as it signifies a corresponding amendment in the constitution before it can be legally applied. There is not much doubt as to the nature of their decision, and one immediate consequence of the measure will be large accessions to the Trade Unionist banner and to the general forces of the Caucus as all who enlist will have preferential claims to employment. This ingenious application of the doctrine of preference, as to the commercial merits of which British politicians are still disputing, to the most important section of the proletariat, will largely strengthen the Labourite hold on their affections, and did in the welding of the Commonwealth fetters forged by Mr. Fisher and the Caucus. But other concessions are to follow, as it is intended to legislate for the more official control by the State of corporations, commercial trusts, combinations or monopolies which influence manufactures, industrial concerns, trade or general production, in fact to apply the whole gospel of protection without any reservations to the conservation of popular interests. The theories implied by these coming reformations have the warm approval of all good Australian Socialists, who rail at the apprehensions of the timorous Fusionists at the extraordinary interference in economical concerns typified by them. But it remains to be seen what results their practical application will yield, for there is no doubt that all these ideals are to be incorporated into the Commonwealth decalogue during the present session of the Federal Parliament.

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THE MANDVI FIRE. THE lengthy and searching report, which the Municipal Commissioner has issued on the recent Mandvi fire in which about ten lives were lost, thoroughly disposes of the various allegations which have been made in and out of the Corporation against the behaviour of the Fire Brigade on that occasion. It has been proved that no time was wasted by them in getting to the spot, an engine having reached it in eight minutes after the receipt of the alarm. Nor did the Brigade forget their fire-escapes. On the contrary the first piece of apparatus to arrive was a fire-escape, but by then all the people, who had failed to get out of the burning house, were beyond help and there was no sign of life in the building. All those moving incidents which were quoted to prove the need of greater despatch and better appliances must have occurred, therefore, before the Brigade arrived and the people, who witnessed them, would have done much better service by raising an effective alarm at a time when a chance of saving life still remained, than by making groundless charges against officials long after the unhappy victims had been destroyed. There can be no doubt now that the loss of life, while it might not have been entirely avoided, might have been materially mitigated but for the apathy of those who first discovered the fire. Even if its beginnings were not visible in the street, the first of the inhabitants, who were lucky enough to get away, must have had plenty of time to give the Brigade a much earlier alarm than they received. In a crowded neighbourhood such as this where there are many buildings of an old, ramshackle description, an early alarm is of the first importance, for the fire spreads so rapidly that if their call is delayed, for any length of time, the Fire Brigade will probably find themselves powerless to prevent a serious disaster. Especially was it so in this instance where by the unlawful act of the tenant of the ground floor, the lower part of the building was packed with waste-paper. The Municipal Commissioner proposes in future to facilitate an early alarm by the provision of fire-alarms, directly communicating with the Central Fire station, at police-chowkies and at other points where they will be under observation. It is, of course, impossible, as he says, to institute here a system of unprotected alarms. But a few such alarm-boxes at places where abuse can be prevented will give greater facilities of communicating with the Brigade and will save time as compared with an ordinary telephone. This is a thoroughly good suggestion which the Corporation should adopt, and at the same time, while the Commissioner sees little good in the jumping sheets which in some quarters are much admired, he recommends the purchase of a motor-chassis, which will in cases of considerable distance or emergency, rapidly carry a fire escape, chemicals and hose to the spot where they are needed. The Commissioner of Police also suggests that fires would be more readily detected if policemen were put on beat duty instead of doing duty at a fixed point, a suggestion which we most strenuously endorse. This is a matter, too, which Government has to decide and even if the change cannot be readily made throughout the city it would seem worth while putting a few men on beat duty in the most congested areas. The discussion of all these points in a sober and deliberate spirit cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the efficiency to the Brigade. At the same time we hope that none of the credit will be allowed to go to the people who raised a storm of groundless complaint about the heads of the firemen. That sort of thing can only impair efficiency, for men will never be encouraged to more useful effort by false charges, and while honest and genuine criticism should always be encouraged, we hope the Corporation will set its face in future against such agitations, which are obviously dictated by ill-natured prejudice.

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MESSRS. REISS AND CO., OF SHANGHAI. IN our issue of the 2nd instant, in our Commercial and Financial news, we stated that the firm of Hugo Riss and Co. of Shanghai had failed. As a matter of fact there is no such firm, but it being pointed out to us that there was a danger of its being mistaken for Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., a flourishing concern, we promptly contradicted the report in a more prominent position than the announcement was originally made. Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors for the firm of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., in Bombay, now write to inform us that the original paragraph was wholly untrue and that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Bombay have received a specific assurance from their Shanghai office to the effect that Hugo Reiss and Co. is quite solvent and that the Shanghai office of the said Bank has been furnished with a statement of their assets and liabilities. At the request of Messrs. Little and Co., we have ourselves verified the information they give us. The local Agent assures us that Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have furnished the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation with a statement of their assets and liabilities, from which it appears that the firm is quite solvent, and they have given to the Shanghai office of the Corporation a specific assurance to the same effect. In the face of this assurance we must apologise to Messrs. Reiss and Co., and express our regret that the paragraph of August 2 appeared in our columns.

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THE LICENSING OF DOGS. WHETHER the idea of Colonel Collie in bringing forward a motion to tax dogs, is strictly humanitarian or one of increasing municipal revenues, it is worthy of the fullest support. There are far too many dogs in Bombay—the surplus being pariahs or mongrels, for the most part ownerless. The imposition of a tax—preferably less than that in vogue in England—would soon result in the destruction of such animals as are a nuisance or a danger to the inhabitants and probably effect a reduction in the number of cases of hydrophobia, which is probably greater than we have any conception of. The tax need not be greater than the poorest man, who can afford to keep a dog, can pay, but the only wonder is that Government, with an ever-ready eye for enhanced revenues, has not seized upon this opportunity of making money long ago. For the sake of public safety and for the sake of the homeless, suffering, dogs now so plentiful in the streets, it is to be hoped that Colonel Collie's motion will be carried.

THE Caledonian Society of Calcutta have invited Lord Hardinge to be the chief guest at the St. Andrew's dinner this year.

DEATH is reported of Raja Ramesh Singh of Kalakankar in Oudh.

THE scheme for the electric lighting in Lucknow has been sanctioned. The idea of a Tramway project has been abandoned.

ONE goods train ran through on the Kalka-Simla Railway on Wednesday, but rain followed and the bank came down and transhipment became necessary.

THE death is reported in Bassein district of Rev. Father LeFeuvre who, since ordination forty years ago had been working in the Delta districts.

HIS HIGHNESS Maha Rao Khengarji, G. C. I.E., the Rao of Cutch, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday. His Highness will put up at Mr. Fazulbhai Joomabhai's, Bungalow on the Warden Road, and is expected to proceed to Poona on Monday.

APROPOS of the proposed Burma King Edward Memorial, the Rangoon *Gazette* recalled the discarded scheme of Sir Hugh Barnes who selected a site and laid aside a lakh of rupees for a museum which is to take the place of Phayre museum which is to be dismantled to make room for a new hospital, but it asks will Government with money do ever agree to meet the bill for maintenance. This is a consideration which appears to be preventing the Pasteur Institute Scheme from being pushed through to completion, although a large sum already have been subscribed for that object.

A MARRIAGE will be celebrated on August 24th at Calicut between Captain R. D. Willocks, I.M.S., and Alice Maud Malcolm, youngest daughter of the late J. R. Malcolm, and of Mrs. Malcolm, Florica, Calicut.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

THE Press of this country has been very much occupied this week with India. Three of the great London journals, the *Times*, the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph*, have each published two full leading articles on Indian affairs, and there have been more or less detailed comments in other newspapers. The debate in the Supreme Legislative Council on the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and the wholesale arrests in Bengal have been the chief causes of this unusual display of interest. A minor reason, if it be minor, is the fact that August is the dullest of the twelve months for newspapers. The *Times* takes only Lord Morley and Mr. Montagu to task for their optimism in face of the disquieting news as to what is called the Howrah conspiracy, but also censures the Viceroy for his recent declaration that the position had entirely changed. The *Times* also seems to hold Lord Minto responsible for the release of the deportees, a step it deprecated at the time, but the *Daily Telegraph* assumes that this measure was taken by Lord Minto, not on his own initiative, but "in obedience to a direct order from Whitehall, a supposition which, if true, is only another instance of the foolishness of not trusting to the man on the spot." The same Opposition organ lays stress on the statement cabled from India that Pulin Behari Das, one of the ex-deportees, is one of the persons arrested in connection with the newly discovered plot. "No better illustration," it says, "could be well asked for of the uselessness of the recent policy of blind confidence and leniency in India." Regarding the renewal of the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Telegraph* remarks:—"Talk is second nature to the Hindu, but much talking in high places is regarded by them as a proof of weakness of him who tolerates the talk. When in due time his official apologist deals with Lord Morley's work in India, it will be difficult for him to offer any adequate excuse for the sudden and ill considered provision of an opening by which criticism without responsibility is placed within the reach of our bitterest opponents. The policy conciliates no one, and, on the whole, it has merely increased the apparent arbitrariness of the power in whose hands the Government of India rests and must always rest." The *Standard* discusses as a possibility between now and March when Lord Hardinge of Penshurst will have to decide whether the Act shall be further renewed the "so-called Moderates" will do their best "to bring about the appearance of something like a real abatement of the unrest." "There is," the "Standard" thinks, "just a chance of this;" but it thinks no risks should be run and in order to deprive them of an opportunity of stimulating the agitation it proposes a very bold proceeding. Let me quote its own words: "In the interests not only of the Government, but of the people of India, it would be justifiable to prohibit the assembly of the National Congress. The persistent dissemination at every previous meeting of views incompatible with the maintenance of British rule as now established would afford ample excuse for such a measure. The mischief already done by the Congress is incalculable. More or less recondite research may trace the origins of sedition to Brahmanical influence or to some of those quasi-religious movements which are so apt, in the East, to develop into political conspiracies ; but the Congress, if it is not at the bottom of the agitation, has never ceased to encourage it. Some of its members, no doubt, are well-meaning and highly respectable persons. As a body, however, it has amply earned the distinction of being prohibited under the terms of the Act which Lord Minto's Government, in spite of his Indian Councillors, has retained on the Statute-book." "The Indian National Congress" is the heading which the able and certainly very laborious special correspondent of the *Times* gives to the sixteenth of his apparently interminable articles on Indian Unrest. He is more lenient to the Congress than the *Standard*. He is unable to acquit that body of having contributed to the growths of active and violent unrest, though he admits that the result may have lain far both from the purpose of its chief orginators and from the desire of the majority of its members. He seems to share the opinion that the Congress shaken, as it has been by internal dissensions, "will scarcely survive the creation of the new enlarged Councils."

In one of the four articles of the series that have been published since the last mail left, the writer deals with the operations carried on outside India by the allies of the Extremists. In the first place, he points out that the latter have not been so "patriotic" as to refuse to imitate the methods of Western revolutionists—the Irish Fenian and the Russian anarchist to wit. He points out that in the United States there appears to be two distinct organisations, the moving spirits of which, chiefly young Bengalees, are helped by Irish-American Fenians. One of these organisations is the Indo-American Association and the other, the Young Indian Association. The Young Indian Association "seems to devote itself chiefly to the study of explosives and to smuggling arms into India." Naturally officials are reticent on the subject, but the writer has "seen evidence to show that both these associations were in frequent communication with the Seditious Press all ever India, in the Deccan as well as in Bengal and in the Panjab." With regard to plotting that went on in India House which, by curious slip of the pen, he locates in Kensington instead of High-gate; he declares that there is some reason to believe that Dhingra expected to find at the Imperial Institute another Anglo-Indian official whom the Extremists were particularly anxious to "remove" and only in his absence struck at Sir W. Curzon Wyllie. It would be interesting to know what grounds he has for stating this. The suggestion is quite new to me.

According to one of the papers some 200 Indians attended the luncheon given in honour of Mr. Mackarness at the Criterion last Saturday. Mr. J. M. Parekh was chairman and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal also took part in the proceedings. The only thing of importance in the speech of the hero of the occasion was his threat to appeal to the High Court of Calcutta against the proscription—a useless threat as we now learn. For a man of Mr. Mackarness's standing in the legal profession—he is, I believe, a Recorder—it is strange that he did not make himself acquainted with the law subject before threatening proceedings which are impossible. There have been strong attempts to induce Mr. Montagu to withdraw the charges he made in his Budget speech. I cannot say what influences have been brought to bear upon him privately, but it is almost inconceivable that some of his and Mr. Mackarness's political friends have not exerted pressure upon the Under-Secretary. "Mr. Montagu," said the *Nation* in its issue of last Saturday, "is a young man, and young men do not always see when they make a serious mistake, even though it touches the point of honour. Mr. Montagu has made such a mistake at the expense of a fellow-Liberal and a man of peculiarly high character and of great capacity for controversy. If he values his political career, he will not be slow to undo it, now that its implications have been clearly revealed to him." Lord Morley is not a young man, and it is hardly likely that Mr. Montagu would have used such language unless he had received the permission of his chief to do so. However that may be, I shall look with special interests at the *Nation* to-morrow to see how it regards Mr. Montagu's refusal to be bullied into a withdrawal of censure that he believed and still believes to have been justified. In the course of his speech at Newton yesterday, the courageous young Minister said some critics seemed to think that because the Indian police had faults, which were not denied, any attack upon the police or the Government they served could be justified. This was obviously illogical, but was, nevertheless, the guiding principle of much that had been written on the subject since July 26. Others believed that because Mr. Mackarness was a Liberal, and a Liberal of such devotion and energy in his admiration of and service to Liberal principles, because he had done so much for the cause of Liberalism, and because nobody could question the sincerity of his motive—and he least of all—that it was true to say that all his methods were admirable, that all his writings were good, and that these general considerations justified this particular pamphlet. Earlier in his speech he expressed the opinion that nobody who examined the pamphlet and its motive could defend it. He did not believe that any one in England believed his charges to be true. But there was in India a small section of the population which believed, from ignorance or prejudice, ill of the British Government, and used such material as it could obtain to inculcate its seditious views among schoolboys. How glad of this pamphlet, its charges and its methods, such people would have been, and how grateful they should be in the interests of India that they were not to have it. The *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, are both silent this morning on the subject of Mr. Montagu's speech; so also this evening is the *Westminster Gazette*.

The *Westminster's* leader to-day is Indian, but is confined to the announcement of the intending retirement of Mr. Sinha and the article of one of its contemporaries "foreshadowing a change of considerable importance to the Indian Civil Service." This, of course, is the scheme for increasing the maximum age for the Civil Service competition and establishing a sort of new Haileybury. In the opinion of the *Westminster* the inclusion of Training College in the scheme justifies the extension of the probation period from one year to two years. Without the college it would greatly doubt the wisdom of the change. The *Westminster* thinks so much of this part of the project that it wants to have another college—a new Addiscombe—for the benefit of young military men destined for service in India. The *Westminster* evidently thinks that even now the young civilian will be kept too long in this country after passing his examination. But there are some persons, possibly they are mistaken, who think that it would be much better for themselves and for our rule in India if they went out later, after in short they have had time to make themselves acquainted by a dual experience with the give and take of the public life of their own country.

THE MASSES AND THEIR TEACHERS.

"Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has either been telling lies or else he has been duped." The above exceedingly outspoken statement was not made as might be imagined by a justifiably irate Anglo-Indian ; but by a working man speaker *apropos* of something far different from Mr. Macdonald's "views" respecting British rule in the greatest of our transmarine dominions. The speaker was a Mr. O'Connell who accompanied one of the numerous deputations of workers that the Tariff Reformers are rather cleverly sending to Germany from time to time to enquire into the black bread and horseflesh stories of which we have heard so much in connection with the fiscal controversy. I am not concerned here regarding the accuracy or otherwise of those stories ; but there is no doubt, I think, that the speeches delivered on their return to England by men like Mr. O'Connell have made an impression on the popular mind. I am not sure that the idea of these deputations might not be adopted with advantage though perhaps not in quite the same form to refute those unfair attacks on British rule in India by which the working classes in this country are being so gravely misled. In the present circumstances the replies, direct and indirect, which are made here to the accusations alluded to do not as a rule reach the audience to which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Keir Hardie chiefly appeal and if they did they would not always be understood. It is a pity that there is not some means of explaining to our masters the real state of things in language understanded of the people.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lieutenant Sutor's pamphlet, attacking the higher military authorities, has, as you are aware, got him into serious trouble as apparently he anticipated. He has been placed under such close arrest that we cannot look for any more "interview" for the present and it appears as if he were to be courtmartialled. If his appearance as a pamphleteer should finally result in his discomfiture, people will be inclined to say "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

Many in Bombay will learn with regret of the death of Captain George Henry Dean which occurred in a nursing home on Monday, the cause being pneumonia. Captain Dean will be remembered as a popular member of the Staff of Sir James Fergusson in Bombay. Originally one of the A. D. C.'s he succeeded Colonel Henry Stracey as Military Secretary to the Governor in 1882 and continued to fill that position until Sir James returned to England three years later. Not long afterwards Captain Dean was appointed one of the Chief Constables of the Metropolitan Police and he has died in harness at a comparatively early age. He rode with the Commissioner, Sir Edward Henry, in the Royal funeral procession and then so far as I could judge, appeared to be in good health. Captain Dean was formerly in the 12th Lancers and one of his duties at Scotland Yard was, I believe, the superintendence of the mounted police.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. Francis S. Bowring, 22nd Punjabis, and Helen, only daughter of Mrs. McNabb, of Hemsworth, Torquay, will take place at Torquay on Sept. 22.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Brig.-Gen. P. S. Wilkinson, Inspector-General West African Frontier Force, eldest son of the late Mr. P. S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, and Miss Cicely Mary Hunter Blair, young daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Hunter Blair, Kneller Court, Fareham.

THE Hon. Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, K.C.I.E., of Cliff House, Kingsand, Cornwall, formerly private secretary to his father, the Governor of Bombay, and afterwards political aide-de-camp to the late Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State for India in 1874, holding the same office under successive Secretaries of State until his retirement in 1901, who died on May 10, aged sixty-nine, left estate valued at £65.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LORDS' QUESTION VITAL TO THE LIBERALS.

Socialist Manifesto of Labour Party.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Speaking at Berwick, Sir Edward Grey said that there was no fear that the Conference would shelve or burk the Lords question. It was precisely because both sides were convinced that the question could not be left as it was that the Conference met. If no agreement was reached, the fight would be resumed till the matter was settled, but he believed that the country generally desired a settlement by consent. The pledge given by the Liberals before the election not to hold office till the question was settled still remained good; it was a matter of life and death to the Liberals.

Sir Edward congratulated the country that free-trade was still secure. Trade was growing, whereas the Protectionist countries were agitated by the cost of living and the spread of Socialism.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The majority of the members of the Council of the Independent Labour Party have issued a Manifesto, in strong defence of the criticisms levelled against the Party. They emphasise the fact, that if Socialism is to be made a mere matter of revolutionary catch-words, it will have no value in Great Britain. Socialism must be constructive, embodying in itself every extension of public ownership, the State regulation of industry and everything to increase human happiness and freedom. A co-operative Commonwealth is our goal, but it will be realised by patient plodding, not by noise and shouting.

The Manifesto concludes:—"The Party, when supporting reforms, has been told it is sacrificing its independence. This is a foolish and shallow charge, because Liberals and Tories will offer reforms as alternatives to Socialism, and we shall accept them as essential preliminaries to Socialism."

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Replying to a correspondent, Lord Crewe states that the Opposition leaders will not be invited to the Imperial Conference.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH-MAKING TOUR.

Hunting the "Crooks."

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Roosevelt is making a triumphal progress, his train being constantly stopped to enable him to address enthusiastic crowds.

Speaking at Buffalo, he said, he believed in party government, but where honesty was concerned, he recognised no distinction. He intended to make a particular business of hunting the 'crooks' of his own party.

ENGLISHMEN ARRESTED IN GERMANY.

Charges against Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Count Reventlow, writing to the German papers, hopes that the Englishmen, Messrs. Brandon and Trench, who were imprisoned at Emden in connection with the alleged photographing of the fortifications at Borkum, will be severely punished, even if they turn out to be officers. He accuses England of systematic espionage, and with having centres in London and Berlin.

LATER.

While Germany is starting English spy scare, the French Gendarmerie at Verdun, after an exciting chase, have captured a German who had been photographing and sketching fortresses.

The *Westminster Gazette* remarks, "The Borkum affair makes us understand how foolish we must appear in German eyes when Britain is attacked by a spy mania."

TERRIBLE RAILWAY SMASH.

Victims Burnt in the Wreckage.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

A train collision has occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Durand and Michigan, in which eighteen people were killed and ten injured, mostly passengers in the sleeping cars. The wreckage caught fire and many persons were burnt to cinders.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that the Portuguese Government is confident of winning the elections for the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday next.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN RHODESIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Chartered States' Cotton-growing Association's expert has returned from Rhodesia, and reports favourably on the prospects regarding cultivation. The erection of a central baling press and a power ginnery at the junction of the railway and the Kafue River is now under consideration.

SOCIALIST MANIFESTO FOR INDIA.

A Secret Issue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 26.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—The Socialist Executive Council have issued a manifesto on India, and declare that they will circulate translations of the text throughout Hindustan. They suggest that the circulation shall be secret from the outset, as that the authorities would sanction it is unthinkable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KOREAN ANNEXATION.

Press Opinions.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting on the annexation of Korea, says the material progress of Korea under the Japanese cannot be questioned, and there is no doubt that Japan will show the world that she appreciates the duties connected with annexation.

The *Standard* points out that the Japanese now have a chance of winning the good opinion of the world as a people able to rule others, as well as themselves. Their English allies will watch the experiment with friendly interest.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Programme of South African Tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Reuter telegraphs from Pretoria that the itinerary of the Duke of Connaught is officially announced as follows:—

Capetown from 31st October to 7th November; Bloemfontein, 9th November; Potchefstroom, 25th November; Pretoria; 26th to 28th November; Johannesburg, 28th to 30th November; Petermaritzburg, 1st and 2nd December; Durban 2nd and 3rd December.

The Duke will return to England from Durban. It is understood that he will visit Rhodesia between the 9th and 25th of November.

AUSTRALIAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Action against Coal Shipping Companies.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Reuter wires from Sydney that the Commonwealth Attorney-General has issued writs claiming penalties with an injunction restraining coal shipping companies from continuing the monopoly as a breach of the Anti-Trust Act.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Work Delayed by Wan of Funds.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

A *Times'* telegram from Paris states that the extension of the Baghdad Railway from Eregli to Bulgurlu was resumed on 1st May, but is progressing slowly owing to the difficulty of the promoters in raising funds. It is reported that the Syndicate has only succeeded in placing about £480,000 of a second series of bonds of which £4,320,000 were offered in June last.

CHOLERA EPIDEMICS.

Outbreak in Persia and Roumania.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Reuter wires from Teheran that three cases of cholera have been reported from Enzerii.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Bukharest that the Government is countermanding the manœuvres in September, owing to a threatened outbreak of cholera.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Two cases of cholera have occurred in Vienna. The utmost precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Ten villages and an area of fifty square miles are affected by the outbreak of spotted fever in Leicestershire. Five deaths have taken place.

LORD KITCHENER'S PLANS.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

According to the *Daily Express*, Lord Kitchener contemplates wintering in Persia. He will be the guest of the King at Balmoral in September.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

St. Leger betting:—8 to 1 against Neil Gow, and 2 to 1 against Lemberg is.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The latest St. Leger betting is:—

7 to 4 against Lemberg,
4 to 1 against Swynford,
8 to 1 against Winkipop.
10 to 1 against Charles O'Malley.
100 to 9 against Rosedrop.

Neil Gow has broken down and is not likely to run.

THE KAISER AND HIS ARMY.

Development of the Fatherland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Delivering a speech in the Town Hall at Koenigsberg, the Kaiser alluded to the impending razing of the fortifications there. He said he was fully confident that with God's help and the excellence of the Army, it would be possible to maintain peace. "Should it, however, fall to our lot to fight," he continued, "the East Prussian Regiments will be able to replace the rampart and moat."

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Kaiser delivered a remarkable speech at a banquet at Koenigsberg yesterday. He pictured the sorrows when a great soldier, the Emperor of the French, made the town and country feel the weight of his pitiless hand. He then dwelt on the joys of uprising and liberation when his grandfather in his own right placed the crown of Prussia on his head. It was bestowed on him by God's grace alone, not by Parliaments, national assemblies or popular voice.

The Emperor recalled the great figure of Queen Louise from whom German women should learn that the chief duty was not in attending meetings and joining organisations but in placid work in the house and family. They should teach children to keep the interests of the Fatherland alone in view.

The Kaiser concluded:—"Looking upon myself as an instrument of the Lord, regardless of views or opinions of the hour I shall go my way which will be devoted solely to the well-being and peaceful development of the Fatherland. I need, however, co-operation on every hand."

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Conditions for Withdrawal.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Reuter wires from Teheran that negotiations for the withdrawal of Russian troops appear to be dragging. It is understood that Russia insists as a condition of withdrawal, of the exhibition by Persia of certain marks of goodwill. Russian demands comprise the extension of the copper-mining concession in Karajadagh and the right of Russian motor-cars to enter Persia duty-free with a view to exploiting traffic on the Resht-Teheran road.

While it is believed that Persia does not object to the first demand, she appears most reluctant to grant the second which would destroy competition and give Russians a monopoly of traffic. There is likely to be a strong expression of disapproval in the Mejliss in the event of the Cabinet attempting to gain its consent to Russia's second demand, and in view of the circumstances it is hoped that Russia will see her way unconditionally to remove the troops or solicit such marks of goodwill as the Persian Government can reasonably hope to induce the Mejliss to grant.

SLAUGHTER OF PENGUINS IN TASMANIA.

Indignation in New Zealand.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Wellington that indignation has been aroused by the slaughter of penguins at Macquarie. Thousands have been killed and thrown into boilers to be boiled for oil. The Tasmanian Government is enquiring into the matter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The death is announced of Doctor Vence, Dean of Melbourne.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER BALL.

Farewell to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The Simla Volunteers will entertain the Viceroy, Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot to a farewell dance here this evening. Colonel W. F. Barrow and Major G. Walton will receive their Excellencies at the entrance, and a procession will then be formed up the ball room. Those dancing in the state lancers afterwards are; Lord Minto and Mrs. Henry, Colonel Barrow and Lady Minto, Sir Louis Dane and Mrs. Meston, Sir O'Moore Creagh and Mrs. Walton, Major W. Henry and Lady Dane, Major J. S. Meston and Lady O'Moore Creagh, General F. Campbell and Mrs. Barne, Captain H. Pepper and Mrs. Campbell.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

Subjects for Discussion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 26.

The provisional list of subjects to be discussed at 2nd Punjab Hindu Conference which is to meet at Multan during the Dussera holidays is:—

1. Desirability of strengthening the feeling of Hindu nationality and Hindu unity; 2. Encouragement of Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabee; 3. Encouragement of Kathas; 4. Celebration of National Hindu festivals; 5. Desirability of true history of the Hindus; 6 Protection of cows; 7. Encouragement of Ayurvedic study; 8. Punjab Alienation and Pre-emption Acts; 9. Hindus and Government Service; 10. Hindus and Reform Regulations; 11. Raids on Frontier Hindus, and 12. Desirability of an All India Hindu Conference.

INDIAN BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 26.

The Secretary of State this week sold twenty-one lakhs of regular bills at 1s. 4d. and eight lakhs of telegraphic transfers and one lakh twenty thousand rupees worth of special bills at 1s. 4 8-16d.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Story of Plaintiff's Bomb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

On the resumption of the Midnapore case to-day, Mr. Dutt called the boy Bonomali Dass, formerly a servant of Peary Mohon Dass, who it is alleged was suborned by Maulvi Muzrul Huq to place the bomb in Peary's house. He said a constable named Kartic came to him one day and asked him if he would take up some service. He agreed and was then taken to the Maulvie's office. Then the Moulvie told him he would pay him two rupees eight annas a month as wages and ten pice a day for food. This was before the first Rath (car) festival in that year. The Maulvie told him to go away then and he would send for him later. On the day of the second Rath he was standing near the gate of Ashu Babu's house when Rakhal Laha came and took him to the Moulvie. The Moulvie had some rupees on his table and he took out a thing like a ball from a box. He asked witness if he could throw that ball into Santosh's house and told him if he could do what he would let him have all the money he had on the table. Also he said he would give him a post in the Police Department. He told the Moulvie he could place the ball there. He said he would not be able to put the ball in Santosh's room, but that he would be able to place it in the sudder room. Then he gave him the ball and ten rupees and told a constable to accompany him. He went to the house with the constable and placed the ball on one of the door frames of the sudder room and told the constable where he had put it adding that he could go and tell the Moulvie. The next morning the police search took place. Afterwards witness was taken by a policeman and another man to Santragachia where he was given service in the house of one Kali Babu. He returned to Midnapore three months afterwards as he wanted to see his mother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness swore he had not been taught to tell this story. He told the same story to the Judge at the sessions trial. Witness said at first he had not told it to anyone before. He told it to the Judge, but on being questioned further he admitted he told it to a pleader before the trial, but what he told the Judge and afterwards to the Commissioner, was the truth.

LATER.

Later in his cross-examination Mr. Norton was questioning the witness with regard to certain conversation between witness, Peary Babu and his wife, and put the question "Is that the usual hour at which your mistress and her consort dine?"

Mr B.C. Mitter remarked: They don't take their meal together."

Mr. Norton:"The Bengalis have not yet reached that high state of civilisation."

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Such remarks should and not be made in Court, they may be offensively retorted to by the Bengalis.

Mr. Norton: Is it offensive?

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Yes, it is offensive to all the people in Bengal.

Mr. Norton; I ask your Lordship to be even handed and to ask them not to interfere with me.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Most certainly.

THE STRANDED "CRESSWELL" AND "OTHELLO."

Futile Attempts to Render Assistance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 26.

The Port Officer accompanied by the Senior Pilot again left this morning in the tug "Richmond Crawford" towing the flat "Keddiwari" with mooring appliances for the scene of the stranded vessel "Cresswell" in order to lay out anchors and moorings and to get tow lines etc., ready for fresh operations on the 2nd proximo. Captain Lawrie accompanied the salving party to view the position of the vessel.

Captain Mylcrist, Marine Surveyor, who with party left on Tuesday in the "Megna" to the assistance of the stranded Wilson Liner "Othello" says—"We reached within four miles of the 'Othello' at 9 a.m. on the 24th, but owing to the heavy sea and wind could not approach closer. The vessel is lying with her head about S S E. (having turned right round from N. by W. since the time of stranding.) Inside the mud ridge extending in a N. W. and S. E. direction for a considerable distance with the sea breaking heavily over it. The ship is partly protected by this ridge from the full force of the heavy sea which is now running. As we could not render any immediate assistance we stood by her until the next morning. At 9 a. m. on the 25th we anchored in four fathoms of water with the 'Othello' bearing about N. E. The distance is about two miles. We could now see the ridge very distinctly with the heavy swell breaking over it, but could not see or make out any deep water passage that we could approach close enough to take her in tow or render any other assistance. After exchanging a few signals we have up and proceeded back to Karachi arriving last night.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" states that Sir John Hewett has expressed a desire for the extension of a year in his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 26.

For the week ending 22nd instant, the exports of wheat from the port of Karachi amounted to 657,367 cwts bringing up the total exports since 1st January 1910 to 11,460,410 cwts as compared with 10,871,306 cwts during the corresponding period 1909.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DOOMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 26.

A report from Dera Ghazi Khan says that from 16th to 21st instant the rate of erosion was enormously accelerated. Lalkamal's shrine, the Mosque of Ghazikhan and the temple of Shyamji together with the thickly populated strip on which they stood have now fallen victim to the encroachment of the river.

THE LATE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Hindus Refuse Compensation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 26.

Hindu shopkeepers who suffered during the last Peshawar disturbance were summoned again to Peshawar Municipal office and were offered Rs. 13,000 as compensation which they again refused to accept unless their entire loss is made good.

RECENT FRONTIER RAIDS.

Drastic Measures Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 26.

In view of the acute feeling of insecurity prevailing all over the North West Frontier Province from Shabkaar in the north and Dera Ismail Khan in the south owing to the murder of the Tehsildar of Tonk following on numerous recent raids, a feeling of fear and insecurity which should not be possible in a civilised country and in view of the ease with which these gangs of outlaws find safe refuge in Afganistan a correspondent to the "Civil and Military Gazette" makes an interesting suggestion which the "Gazette" commends. He says that Government may try the effect of wholesale deportation of Afghan traders and others from India and a strict blockade of all trade routes leading from Afghanistan. Such measures will be well understood along the Frontier and the effect might be most salutary. Pecuniary loss involved in a strict blockade of all trade routes and inconveniences caused to traders by wholesale deportations would bring home to the Afghan population of the Border in a practical manner the danger of allowing their country to be made a base for filibustering expeditions into India.

LATER

Two different atrocities are reported on the Kohat Road within the last few days. The accounts however somewhat differ as to details The culprits in both the cases have not yet been arrested.

On the Kohat Road a few days ago a number of Hindu and Mahomedan passengers, including some ladies, were travelling in tumtums. A gang of raiders surrounded the vehicles and assaulted the occupants. Munshi Jalaluddin, Supervisor P. W. D., according to one account and a Vaccinator according to another, were put to the sword. What became of his wife is not known. On the road to Miran Shah, a number of carts, containing valuable property were plundered a few days later. The account given by the *Punjab Advocate* of this affair differs from the above in some respects. Jalaluddin was marched off as a prisoner, while his wife, mother and child were left helpless on the road.

The other outrage reported is as follows:—On his way from Bannu to Kohat a Hindu shop-keeper who was driving with his wife and child to the latter place was waylaid by a number of dacoits who pinioned him and gagging his mouth assaulted his wife. The woman was robbed of her jewellery and the man of some Rs. 400 cash which he had in his possession at the time. The outlaws are believed to have been local budmashes.

BETEL LEAF SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

The betel poisoning scare in Calcutta is dying a natural death. Yesterday only two suspected cases were admitted to hospital, and discharged shortly after. The Civil Surgeon of Howrah does not believe there is poison in betel leaves and the Magistrate has asked him to make further enquiries.

LATER.

A cooly working at the Kidderpur docks after eating pan last evening was suddenly seized with violent convulsions and before any medical assistance could be rendered to him he fell to the ground and expired. Deceased was taken to the mortuary for a post mortem examination. It is believed that deceased showed symptoms of betelnut poisoning in a marked degree.

A narrow street at the back of the Chartered Bank buildings was the scene of intense excitement at noon. A coolie named Bansi in the employ of Messrs. Bird and Co. while on an errand on behalf of the Company stopped at an opposite pan shop and bought some pan. While chewing he suddenly fell down on the road unconscious. A crowd collected immediately and he was conveyed in a garry to Chandney Hospital. Before the Hospital could be reached, however, the man expired.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr Trevor officiating District Traffic Superintendent, N N Railway, is promoted to to Class 2nd grade of the establishment.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 13th August 1910 show a gain of rupees 78,68,969 and Rs. 184,46,613 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09 respectively.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission to England by the North Western Railway of an indent for permanent way materials required for the Trans-Indus Extension Railway.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell Civil Veterinary Department, is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr S A Wood of the Forest Department (permanent), joins the Government of Soudan.

Colonel Hodgson on return from leave becomes Superintendent of Surveys, Eastern Circle and Colonel Gordon will be posted as officer in charge of the Map Publication office.

Major Lonox Conyngham will relieve Captain Thomas as officer in charge of the Surveyor General's office.

The following posting of Survey officers has been arranged:—Major Rich Temple joins No. 1 Party, Captain Browne No. 5 Party, Captain Philimore, No. 11 Party and Captain Hunter No. 8 Party, Captain Baker, No. 40 party, Captain Thomas is posted to Trigonometrical Office and Captain E. A. Tandy and M. O. C. Tandy will join the Chatham class.

The annual Survey Conference will meet in Calcutta during December.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ross C, S, is confirmed as Registrar, Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Muddiman.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Palmer, Director of Telegraphs, retires from the service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lindsay becomes officiating Cantonment Magistrate in Burma.

The following Majors are promoted to Lieut.-Colonels:—Ryder, 21st Gurkhas; McConaghey, Supernumerary list; Jackson, 88th Carnatics; Crichton, Supernumerary list; Burrow, 4th Cavalry; Napier, 39th Horse; Gordon, 15th Lancers; Macnab, Supernumerary List; Young, Supernumerary List, and Goodenough, 92nd Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant Stewart, 79th Carnatics, resigns the service and Major Pakes retires from the service.

Lieutenant Chase, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, Captain Pym, Northern Bengal Rifles, Captains Morgan and Gabbet have been granted the Volunteer Officers decorations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Sewell, I M S, officiates as Surgeon Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Transvaal Delegate Entertained.

A public farewell dinner was given last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, to Mr. H. L. S. Polak, the delegate of the Indians in the Transvaal, who is shortly returning to South Africa. About fifty covers were laid. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale presided, and among those present on the occasion were:—The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Mr. James MacDonald, the Honble Mr. M. Jinnah, Mr. M. M. Kama, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhai Lalji, Mr. Rustomji K. Dadachanji, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. D. V. Bahadurji, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Quin, President of the Transvaal Chinese Association, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, and others.

After giving the toast of the King-Emperor, Mr. Gokhale gave the toast of the guest of the evening. Before doing so, he said, he had received a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji expressing his regret at his inability to join the dinner, adding Mr. Polak was entitled to their gratitude.

In proposing the health of Mr. Polak, Mr. Gokhale said that it was at the beginning of August of last year that Mr. Polak had arrived in this country. Being the only member of a deputation of tour to India, appointed by their countrymen in the Transvaal, who had been able to leave the Transvaal by reason of his being a European, the other three members who were Indians having been arrested and sent to jail by the Transvaal authorities as soon as their appointment was announced. Nearly thirteen months had since elapsed and they had seen with their eyes the splendid work which Mr. Polak had done in this country during the time. When he arrived, Mr. Polak's name was practically unknown to them. To-day it was no exaggeration to say that no name was known better or held in greater esteem throughout the country than his for earnest, selfless, indefatigable work. When Mr. Polak began his campaign the difficulties in his path were by no means light. It was true that the cruel indignities that were heaped upon their countrymen in the Transvaal and the ill-treatment to which they were subjected throughout the greater part of South Africa generally had already roused bitter indignation in all parts of India before Mr. Polak's arrival, and public meetings had been held here and there to give expression to their feelings in the matter. But their knowledge in those days of the British Indian problem in South Africa was neither accurate nor extensive and moreover they have not adequately realized that they could render any effective or substantial assistance to their countrymen in the struggle. Mr. Polak's energy, devotion and enthusiasm had however changed all that. They could now say with truth that taking the country as a whole, no public question of their time roused deeper interest or stimulated greater patriotic sacrifice than the treatment of Indians in South Africa. During the last thirteen months, hundreds of public meetings had been held in the country, denouncing the conduct of Transvaal authorities in dealing with their countrymen and urging the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures, to the extent to which such measures were practicable. An important debate on the whole question had been raised to the Viceroy's Legislative Council and it was followed by legislation empowering the Government to prohibit the emigration of indentured labour from India to any British Colony. And over a lakh of rupees had been raised and remitted to South Africa in aid of the passive resistance struggle, more than sixty thousand of which they were proud to note had been subscribed by the city of Bombay alone. These were splendid results of a year's work and Mr. Polak had every reason to feel proud of what he had been able to achieve. One circumstance which had perhaps enabled Mr. Polak to throw himself heart and soul into their struggle was the fact though he was an Englishman by nationality and a South African European by residence, he was a Jew by birth and by religion and sympathy with those who suffered for their consciences' sake was no new thing to him. In Mr. Gokhale's opinion the most remarkable feature of their agitation during the last thirteen months was the manner in which that agitation had been brought into its proper relation with the corresponding agitation in England and the struggle in South Africa. This was entirely due to the fact that while the operations on the spot were directed by their great and beloved countryman, Mr. Gandhi, the work in England and India was under the direction of his two most devoted friends and co-workers—Mr. Ritch and Mr. Polak. Now that Mr. Polak was about to return to South Africa, the principal question for them was now to continue the agitation in this country till the struggle was carried to a successful issue. After briefly reviewing the position in South Africa and pointing out the necessity of awaiting the assembly of the Union Parliament at the beginning of November next, Mr. Gokhale urged on his hearers three responsibilities—first to continue to supply the sinews of war as they had done during the last year, as the Indian community in South Africa was now altogether exhausted; secondly to keep the facts of the struggle constantly before their countrymen; and thirdly to put continuous pressure on their own Government in India to get them to support the British Indians in South Africa as far as they could. Mr. Gokhale gladly recognized the sympathetic attitude of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the matter and he mentioned with gratitude the assistance given by the Bombay Government to successive batches of deportees. Their principal efforts should now be directed towards urging the Government to acquire power to decline to receive deported Indians from the Transvaal, the deportations being in the speaker's opinion nothing less than an outrage. He also thought that they should urge the Government to send out to South Africa an officer of their own to inquire into the condition of indentured Indians. The present struggle had for them a two fold aspect. First as Asiatics they had to resent what was an affront to the whole of their Continent. And here they had a large number of the Chinese whose leader they were glad to have with them that evening, in the same boat with themselves. And secondly they had to fight for their status as British subjects. Mr. Gokhale concluded by wishing a long life of health and usefulness to Mr. Polak and by asking him to bear a message on their behalf to the Indian community in the Transvaal. They were proud of the struggle and of the men and women who had borne untold suffering for the honour of their motherland. The passive resisters had raised the name of India among the nations of the world and that he was sure was to them their best reward.

Mr. Gokhale then presented a silver tea-set to Mr. Polak, a present from his Bombay admirers.

Mr Polak in his reply likened the spirit of persecution which operated against the Indian in South Africa to that which had caused the outrage of Jewish women and the death of Jewish children in Europe There was a gentleman in the House of Commons to-day who enjoyed the friendship of the King-Emperor and a man of enormous influence in his sphere, who would certainly be admitted to the Transvaal as a European, yet only two generations ago his ancestors lived in Mesopotamia. He was sure that that gentleman's relatives in Bombay especially if they went attired in their ancestral garments would be excluded from the Transvaal because they were Asiatics. The legislation which was now in force in South Africa would have excluded the Christian prophet Jesus of Asia or Buddha or Mahomet or Confucius. It was this insult to their religion which had been most deeply felt by the Indians in South Africa and which had confirmed them in ther determination to suffer in their own persons and to sacrifice any material benefit they might enjoy in order to get this base legislation repealed. That result must be secured if only as a memorial to the Transvaal Indians who had died and suffered in the struggle. Even in South Africa there was a small section of the Europeans, who had left some semblance of a sense of fairness and justice who recognised some rectitude in the Indians' claim. They had, however, to thank the Transvaal Government for having given them an opportunity of showing what Indians could do and Indians could be. Had it not been for that action they would never have seen the recent debates in the House of Lords and House of Commons, they would never have gained the championships of an ex-Governor of Madras Lord Ampthill and the present state of British feeling in England would never have been aroused. Turning to the results of his own deputation, Mr. Polak said Indian's in the Transvaal might be satisfied with the response which they had received from India, because they might know that the heart of India was beating in unison with their own. As to the struggle in the future, they would carry it on. Mr. Quin was returning to South Africa—the country from which he had been turned out because he could not be identified although he was personally known to General Smuts—he was returning to South Africa at an early date, and he (the speaker) was glad to know that when he himself sailed on the 20th of this month many Indians had decided to return with him. It was possible, in the ordinary course of events, that many of these people would be rejected at Durban and would be sent back to India. Those who were allowed to land would first go to their homes to greet their wives and families, and then they would be prepared to undertake again all the pains and penalties they had hitherto undertaken. They were quite prepared to go to Jail again, to be deported again, or even if they were required to die within the precincts of their prison. As to those who would be forced to return he would ask their countrymen in Bombay to receive them in their thousands as a palpable sign of their sympathy and support in the struggle which was being carried on for their country and their country's honour.

Mr. Polak having been garlanded and the chairman toasted the proceedings closed.

BOMBAY LADIES' FUND.

A MEETING of Bombay ladies was held yesterday afternoon at the Chanda Ramji High School, under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Ladies Association, to hand over the amount collected by the Indian ladies in aid of the Transvaal Indian Fund to Mr. H. S. L. Polak on the eve of his departure for South Africa.

On the motion of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, seconded by Lady Dhorab J. Tata, Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit occupied the chair.

Miss Sirin Maneckji Cursetji, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade, Mrs. Motiwalla Dilshad Begum and Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai addressed the meeting in feeling terms and appealed to their Majesties to exert their influence in bringing about an amicable settlement.

Mrs. Petit then handed over a purse containing the sum collected, viz Rs. 2,353 to Mr. Polak. She then addressed the meeting in Gujarati. In course of her address she said:—That the sum of money just handed to Mr. Polak, had been collected by the ladies, and although the amount was not very large, yet one might well be proud of the feeling which prompted the raising of it. Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, especially was to be congratulated for the great zeal and devotion with which she has worked in this matter. After detailing the history of the stuggle in South Africa what the outcome of it will be. Mrs Petit continued:—The part played by our country women in this struggle is by no means insignificant. What intense pain they must have suffered to see their dear husbands and sons going to prison. But that is not all. Deprived of the protection of their male relations, they lived on in their homes with great courage and went on encouraging their dear ones to keep on this struggle for self-respect. In several cases they carried on the work of their absent husbands and thus earned a living for their helpless little children and themselves. This was done by women, not only of the educated and well-to-do-classes, but the poor and ignorant as well. For love of their motherland and for love of justice they are bearing the pain and anxiety of separation and other troubles with admirable fortitude. But for this courageous and sensible attitude of the women, the work of the men would have become much more difficult. Women can always do a good deal to aid men by their good sense, gentleness and fortitude. In England several noble-minded men have been working for years to assist them, among whom Lord Ampthill's name stands prominent. They try to impress upon their countrymen the injustice of the treatment meted out to Indians, and constantly urge their Government to procure relief for them. In the same way, in South Africa itself several good men are trying to induce their own people to be just to Indians. Our Indian Government, too, is doing its best to obtain relief for them. It is but fit that we should all take a keen and constant interest in this question, and do all we can to assist our unhappy countrymen and women until they obtain relief. Only by doing this can we prove ourselves worthy.

Mr. Polak during his reply said:—This meeting has been convened in order that the ladies of Bombay may have the opportunity of publicly offering, through me, on the occasion of my approaching return to South Africa a very substantial token of their living sympathy with their suffering sisters in the Transvaal, who have passed through so much pain and tribulation, and venture to think that this is, indeed, a historic occasion. It points to the fact that the sympathy of the women of India is no mere local demonstration of emotion. The honour and well-being of the Motherland are almost more in the keeping of Indian womanhood than in that of her manhood, for it is the women who are the mothers, wives and sisters of the men, and who from the cradle to the grave are able to wield an influence upon the character of the men that is second only to that of conscience. Our Indian women in the Transvaal have, intuitively, understood this. They have, untutored though they may be, felt that largely upon their selflessness and capacity for encouragement, and inspiration depended the success of the struggle of their menfolk against treatment that was designed to degrade and demoralise them and to insult the honour of India.

Here I should like, on behalf of those whom I represent, to thank the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police most warmly for the manner in which they have received, cared for, and despatched to the Madras Presidency and elsewhere the recent batches of deportees who have been landed at this port. But many of these deportees are quite strangers to this country. Some of them left India as little children and have never since come back here; others have never before seen India, being born in South Africa. And behind in the Transvaal and Natal, they have left sorrowing mothers, wives and children, who do not know what has happened to them, nor do they know what has happened to their families. In one case, the mother of one of the men, went to the station to see her son being sent to India, and as the train steamed out, she fell stricken with paralysis, and ever since she has been dumb. In another case, a man was on his way to procure a midwife as his wife was shortly to be delivered. He was arrested, and in spite of his protests, was lodged in gaol. Meanwhile, in the absence of both husband and midwife, the poor woman gave birth to twins, one of whom died the same day and the other the following. In some cases mothers dependent for their daily bread upon their only sons have been left to starve when the latter have been sent away to India. Wives have been left to feed large families upon nothing. Widows and orphans have been artificially created on a large scale. Were it not for the contributions that have been forthcoming from India hundreds of people would have starved and many more deaths would have been recorded.

On the motion of Mrs. Sakki, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Polak and the chairman of the meeting who were both garlanded.

The proceedings then terminated.

GERMAN PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Extended Tour Projected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

It is understood that the Crown Prince of Germany is likely to spend the whole of the months of December and January next in India, making an extensive tour throughout the country to visit the principal places of interest. It is not yet settled who will be deputed by the Government of India to accompany His Imperial Highness' but it will be remembered that when the Archduke of Austria made a similar shooting tour in India some years ago, three British Officers, including one Senior Military Officer and one Senior Political Officer had the honor of being attached to his staff.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 26.

In connection with the Victoria Memorial, the "Pioneer" hears that the Government of Bengal, has informed the committee that the jail site is no longer available for the erection of the memorial.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

• LONDON, August 12.

THE King and Queen arrived at Balmoral on Aug. 9, and were received by the tenants, servants, and Balmoral Highlanders with picturesque ceremony.

The German Crown Prince, it is semi-officially stated from Berlin, intends next November to start upon "an expedition for study an information" in Eastern Asia. He will also visit India.

Important modifications in the rules as to age and probation of candidates for the Indian Civil Service are about to be made.

Speaking at Newton, near Cambridge, last night, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Under Secretary for India, discussed at length the problems connected with the present situation in India.

Sixty-six German students arrived in London on Aug. 10 on a visit to England, which they propose to study in its social and educational aspects.

The War Office has issued a statement in reference to the charge made in the House of Commons on June 27 by Major Adam, the member for Woolwich that while in command of the First Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot Major-Gen. Scobell made confidential reports containing deliberate misstatements of fact which caused an injustice to be done to officers in one of the regiments under his command.

Major Adam has addressed to Mr. Haldane a letter affirming that the fear of Major-Gen. Scobell and the Army Council to face an open inquiry corroborates the facts which he (Major Adam) has stated in the House of Commons, and until an inquiry has been held the very serious and definite accusation which has been made against Major-Gen. Scobell must be accepted.

The Conference of the International Law Association came to a conclusion on Aug. 5 at the Guildhall.

The report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for the year ending on Jan. 1 last shows a further increase in lunacy in England and Wales.

The Board of Trade returns for July show a decrease of £932,031 in imports, and an increase of £2,900,937 in exports, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The threatened national lock-out of boilermakers and shiprights has been averted, a settlement of the Clyde dispute having been effected.

The five-years' agreement in regard to wages in the cotton-spinning industry has been signed at Manchester.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, in its report for the twelve months ended on June 30 last, states that the year, owing to the high price of the raw material and serious failures in the American and Egyptian crops, has been a disastrous one for the cotton industry.

The Dreadnought cruiser Lion, the first of a new type, was successfully launched at Devonport Dockyard on Aug 6, the naming ceremony being performed by Lady Clifden.

An explosion of petrol vapour occurred on Aug. 6 in the Submarine A1 lying at the submarine depot at Portsmouth Harbour. Two officers and five men were injured, some of them of them seriously.

John Alexander Dickman, who was convicted for the murder of John Innes Nisbet in a North-Eastern Railway train, was executed at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Aug 9. He maintained his protestations of innocence to the last.

Two remarkable outrages were committed on Aug. 9 in railway trains. In one, a Ruislip man was attacked and shot in a train on the Metropolitan Railway, and in the other a Nottingham girl was savagely beaten with a tennis racket while travelling on the Midland Railway. In both bases the assailant was captured.

Cowes Yachting Week came to a close on Aug. 5. In the race for the big yachts "White Heather" beat "Shamrock" easily, and other winners were "Cicely, Mariska," and "Alachie."

Detailed reports on the prospect of the harvest show that in most instances the yield is below the average, but a few weeks' sunshine would probably be followed by a good harvest.

The agreement for the sale of the German battleships the Weissenburg and the Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm to Turkey was signed on Aug 5 by the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin. The price is nearly £900,000.

In an address delivered at Durban, Dr. Jameson related the true story of the motive of the famous raid from his own point of view as its leader. Its object, he said, was to make Lucas Meyer, a Dutchman, President of the Transvaal Republic.

The Obituary List of the week includes :—Lord Egmont, Lieut-Gen. S. F. M. T. Grant, M. S. C., Major W. H. Prendergast, Sir L. Holyoak Bayley, and Mr. H. P. Todd-Naylor.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

Russian Views.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Aug. 5:—Much interest is displaced in diplomatic circles in Sir Francis Younghusband's views on the Tibetan situation. Supporters of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, commenting upon extracts from the articles in the "Times" telegraphed here, express gratification at the fact that an erstwhile opponent of the Agreement should now seek therein a basis for his proposed policy regarding Tibet. But while disposed to accept his premises, they question the wisdom of his conclusions. That the Government of India should be prepared to defend the British trading agencies in Tibet is considered here both right and proper, but any far-reaching policy of joint intervention in the internal affairs of Tibet would, it is believed, saddle Russia and Great Britain with an ungrateful task, of which the Persian imbroglio is a painful instance. The "Novoe Vremya," in a leading article, reflects these views, which are believed to animate the directors of foreign policy in St. Petersburg and London.

In a later telegram (Aug. 9) the same correspondent adds :—After careful perusal of Sir Francis Younghusband's articles in the "Times," received yesterday, diplomatists here infer that the writer presupposes a revision of the existing agreements which expressly preclude the principal measures recommended by him—namely, the appointment of British and Russian representatives at Lhasa, and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Tibet otherwise than through Pekin. The Russian Government does not contemplate taking the initiative in this matter, but should the question be raised by Great Britain it would, of course, receive the most favourable attention. Russia appreciates the fact that British interest in Tibet are far greater than hers. It must, however, be remembered that the British self-denying ordinance as to Tibet secured the abstention of Russia from interference in the affairs of Afghanistan.

In reference to the second article in the "Times" by Sir Francis Younghusband, of which a portion was quoted on p. 11 of our last issue, Sir Francis writes to our contemporary :—"In my article on 'The Cloud in Tibet,' which appeared in your issue of Aug. 3, and of which I have only just seen a copy, as I have been travelling abroad, the number of Chinese troops in Lhasa is put at 24,000. The correct number is 2,400, and I took it from page 215 of the recent Blue Book. Even this latter figure makes the present garrison nearly five times the normal strength and about twice the number we ourselves had at Lhasa in 1904."

THE BURMA SOCIETY.

THE first number has been issued of the "Journal of the Burma Society." This society was established in London in April 1906, for the purpose of forming all Burmans in England, and all interested in Burma into one united body, to maintain a magazine specially devoted to Burma and the Burmese, and to further the interests of Burma generally. The first issue of the journal exhibits an interesting and varied contents. Besides an account of the annual meeting and the proceedings of the Society, there are articles on "The Study and Practice of the Law," "Recent Social Movements in Burma," "A Burmese Student's Pitfalls," Education for Burmese Student's in India," and several others. There is also useful collection of Personalia, and a list of Burmese students in England. Altogether this first number of a novel periodical reflects great credit on its promoters, and it will doubtless be fully appreciated by those for whom it was principally initiated.

THE Paris "Temps," in an article explaning Lord Kitchener's works in India, expresses the opinion that the results obtained are remarkable, and that they are calculated to meet the permanent requirements of the defence of India which is so essential to the maintenance of the Assiatic equilibrium.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIA.

The Mackarness Pamphlet.

THE Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under Secretary for India, was the principal speaker at a meeting organised by the National League of Young Liberals, and held at Newton, near Cambridge recently.

Mr. Montagu said that since he made, in the ordinary course of the discharge of his official duties, a speech about Indian affairs in the House of Commons two important criticisms of what he had to say had been brought to his notice. He was blamed in some places for unwarranted optimism, because he stated what he believed to be true—that there had been a considerable revulsion in our favour in India during the last six months. No one who was hood enough to read or listen to the speech could say that he minimised the dangers—some of which were permanent—that must be faced and conquered in the government of India : or that he anticipated the immediate disappearance of outrage and crime. But he did suggest that the policy pursued by the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India recently had had its effect because he desired to adduce that as evidence of the way in which the changing spirit in India must be met ; and he would call the attention of his critics to the debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla, in which nearly all the participants, including Sir Louis Dane, expressed in similar terms the fact that the passage of the Indian Councils Act had had an ameliorating effect upon the political condition of India.

He was aware that, during the last few days, the newspapers had contained sensational and alarming reports of the discovery of a far-reaching conspiracy at Calcutta. All that he was in a position to say about that—which, he repeated, was not inconsistent with the generally improving picture that he was able to draw a few weeks ago—was that the alleged conspiracy, which the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam had felt bound to bring before the Courts, must not be taken as a new event or in any way indicative of a recent movement hostile to British rule. The association charged had been in existence for some years, and inevitable delay had occurred in setting the law in motion while evidence was being collected. The case presented one of the painful features so often associated with similar cases, most of the prisoners being young men who had apparently submitted to the teaching of the more prominent of the accused. The case was being dealt with under the provisions of the ordinary law.

There was much to which he desired to direct public attention, and particularly Liberal public attention. There were the questions of the social relations of English and Indian here and in India ; the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service ; the educational system in India, and the improvement of technical instruction ; the working of the Indian Councils Act, and the changing social and political and economic aspirations of our 300,000,000 fellow-subjects in India. But all that had, unfortunately, been overshadowed by a personal question which, for that reason, if no other, he would like to settle; but there was another. It was a matter of personal honour which it was fitting that he should discuss with his constituents, and it was a matter far more important still of the honour of the Government which he represented and served. He referred to the stringent criticisms that he was compelled to make on a pamphlet by Mr. Mackarness. He did not think that he had anything to qualify, to withdraw, or to apologise for; and he could only regret that it appeared to be necessary to refer to a painful subject again. His first charge was that Mr. Mackarness had garbled his quotations. The first extract in his pamphlet was an extract from the fourteenth page of the Curzon Commission Report, the last three lines of which were :—"In the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, without an hesitation whatever, the improvement of the police must, in the interests of the people and of good government, take precedence of every other project in Bengal." Now the words 'In the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment" did not occur in the report at all. An accurate quotation would have been :—"The Lieutenant-Governor has now welcomed the inquiries of the Government of India, because, in his judgment, without any hesitation . . ."

The alteration had this effect :—To quote accurately would have shown that Sir John Woodburn's opinion was elicited by inquiries on the part of the Government of India, which showed that they were anxious for investigation and improvement of any evils which might be revealed by such inquiries. By quoting inaccurately this was obviated. So he might go through all Mr. Mackarness's extracts.

After quoting a number of other extracts on which he accused Mr. Mackarness of omitting matter which did not suit his purpose and inverting the order of sentences, Mr. Montagu said that the conclusions of the Commission were not given. The man in the street to whom the pamphlet was addressed, would naturally conclude that no action whatever had been taken by the Government of India to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission, but the very Blue Book from which Mr. Mackarness quoted contained the resolution of the Government, sanctioned early in 1905, describing in full detail the reform which were then sanctioned.

"SECRET INQUIRIES."

Mr. Mackarness referred again and again to what he described as "Secret Inquiries." These inquiries were ordinary departmental inquiries similar to inquiries which would be instituted under similar condition in this country. What was called a departmental inquiry was a necessary preliminary to a criminal prosecution. He (Mr. Montagu) could not conceive why there should be any doubt as to the bona fides of these inquiries. On Nov. 20, 1909, the Advocate-General said :—"Government even more than the judiciary, is concerned to put forth every effort to effect the suppression of police malpractices ; nothing would have deterred the Lieutenant-Governor from directing the prosecution, with all the rigour of the law, of any police official charged with torturing a prisoner, had evidence in support of such a charge been forthcoming. But no such evidence was forthcoming," and the order passed by the Court in reply to the Government Advocate contained the following general remarks about the police:—"We cannot too strongly deprecate the attacks upon members of a body of public servants under circumstances in which they are unable to defend themselves, especially when such attacks are not justified by the record."

As regarded the Nasik murder trial, he would answer Mr. Mackarness's charges by saying that the special tribunal which tried the case said of the accused :—"The circumstances brought to light in this trial indicate that there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the statements made by the accused were made otherwise than freely, without fee and without inducement."

In the speech which Mr. Mackarness delivered on Saturday last he admitted that the object of his pamphlet was to show that the administration had not taken any steps such as it ought and might have taken to put down this cruel practice; and by cruel practice be referred to the cruel and brutal torture which was the method of extracting evidence used by the police with the knowledge of the whole Administration. He described the police as the trusted agents of the Administration, and without any qualification as to the twentieth century, asserted that the Administration had not taken any steps to put down this cruel practice. He quoted from the full report in the "Manchester Guardian." But his attention had been called to a letter in the "Times" of that day, in which Mr. Mackarness said he meant "effective" steps. This altered his meaning but little. The whole motive of the pamphlet was to show that the Government of India was indifferent to, oblivious of, and refused to take all necessary and possible steps to prevent the occurrence of torture. It was written, he agreed, in the interests of this horrible charge against the Administration of India. That was why it was written and biassed ; that was what its garbled quotations were twisted to support.

Even if there were no inaccuracies in the pamphlet, which was not true; even if the method of quotation employed by Mr. Mackarness had been honest which was not true ; even if he had been successful in attaching to the facts he deduced their fair value, which was not true ; even if his picture were neither distorted nor biassed, which was not true, his pamphlet would remain horrible and mischievous because it was written to convey, and did convey, this charge against the Government of India. Nobody denied the existence of torture as employed by the police in India. He had admitted it again and again in the House of Commons, and he admitted it in his Budget speech. It would be useless to deny it, because, the facts proved it to exist. It had been greatly exaggerated for political purposes. The evil tended to be exaggerated because it was the commonest of devices, only possible because of the admitted existence in certain cases of torture, for a prisoner who feared conviction to alleged torture as a method of escape. And it was also indisputable that prisoners had been known to torture themselves, with the courage and indifference to physical pain characteristic of the East, in order similarly to escape conviction. But it was not surprising that they could not transform the character of a service in a day. It must be gradual process. The proposals advocated by the Police Commission of 1902 were now being carried out and were nearly complete; many years must elapse before it could produce its full effect.

THE POLICE.

The practice of working for a confession had been inherited from pre British times, and the tremendous diminution in its use during the last fifty years the great improvements in the force which had resulted from British control, should have been acknowledged by any real student of these matters. He said in the House of Commons and he said again on behalf of the Secretary of State and his Government, that they would welcome and would consider with the greatest possible earnestness any suggestion for the improvement of the police force and the prevention of such evils. It was in this direction that the controversy might have indirect beneficial results. It might be that even this pamphlet might produce good if it directed the attention of those who could help to finding further methods of preventing torture. It would not be the first time that out of evil matter good had come, but it would not justify the evil matter.

Meanwhile every effort had been made, and was being made, to improve the force, but not only were these efforts unacknowledged in this pamphlet, which did not make a single suggestion, so useless was it in its scope, but the Government which had appointed all these commissions and inquiries was represented—and intentionally and avowedly represented, that was the declared object of the pamphlet—as doing nothing to stop the practice. Could there be a more hateful charge against the British Administration than that of knowing the existence of torture, the Government remained inactive without having done its best to stop it? Would not such a Government be truely hated and justly contemptible? Did not anyone who brought such charges desire not only to bring it into hatred and contempt, but to justify its being hated and despised? He called upon all Englishmen and all Indians to resent this charge, this horrible and cruel charge, brought against the Government of India. And he challenged contradiction when he said that, speaking with all the emphasis in his power on behalf of the Government which he was proud to present—the Government of India—the foul charge had not been substantiated even by the inaccurate and garbled quotations which Mr. Mackarness employed.

It was not only because of the methods, but because of the charge itself that he ventured to submit the pamphlet deserved the strongest condemnation from every patriotic Indian and Englishman, and a devout thankfulness that its circulation had been limited and stopped. (Cheers.)

He did not believe that anybody who examined the pamphlet and its motive could defend it. He did not believe that anyone in England believed his charges to be true. (Hear, hear.) But there was in India a small section of the population which believed from ignorance or prejudice, ill of the British Government, and used such material as it could obtain to inculcate its seditious views among schoolboys. (Hear, hear.) How glad of this pamphlet its charges and its methods, such people would have been and how grateful they should be in the interest of India that they were not to have it. He detected some confusions of point of view. Some critics seemed to think that because the Indian police had faults, which were not denied, any attack upon the police or the Government they served could be justified. This was obviously illogical, but was, nevertheless, the guiding principle of much that had been written on the subject since July 26. Others believed that because Mr. Mackarness was a Liberal, and a Liberal of such devotion and energy in his admiration of and service to Liberal principles, because he had done so much for the cause of Liberalism, and because nobody could question the sincerity of his motive—and he least of all that it was true to say that all his methods were admirable, that all his writings were good, and that these general considerations justified this particular pamphlet.

The quarrel was one between the pamphlet and the Government of India, and, while the Government of India was easily cleared of this unthinkable charge, he regretted to have to say that he claimed to have proved his charges against the pamphlet ; regretted it because Mr. Mackarness's zeal in the cause of India and the liberty of the people of India commended him to him so much that for these reasons alone he regretted that he should have penned this work or resented in confiscation.

The matter was important for two reasons. They heard from day that the Indian Civil Service was not so attractive to the young men of this country as it used to be; but if a man hesitated to make the sacrifices necessary to put his services at the disposal of the great Empire of India, in the face of hostile, unsympathetic, and cowardly criticism, ought it to surprise us. Ought it not to make us determined and united in our condemnation of such criticism?

The Indian Civil Service must accustom itself more and more to fair criticism, and need not fear it, not only here but in India. Parliamentary government and the education of the Indian would demand, and he was glad that they would demand, justification of official acts, full and free information and explanation of official conduct. Criticism, to be useful, must carry with it conviction of the loyalty and the sympathy of those on whose behalf our officials governed the country. How was it possible to accustom the Government of India to criticism, which must strengthen their administration, and which it was our duty to offer, if this pamphlet should be a sample of the criticism they were prepared to give? (Cheers.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Referring to the Constitutional question, Mr. Montagu said that in spite of the fact that we had for centuries past invited the people to say by their votes how they desired to be governed, nevertheless a vote cast in the Conservative interest had more weight, and infinitely more weight, than a vote cast in the Liberal or Labour interest. A Conservative majority obtained undiluted Conservative rule, however deliberately the mandate was limited. A Liberal majority, however wide its appeal, however decisive its majority, could never obtain the same opportunity—or for its fundamental measures any opportunity—as a Conservative Government. Thus was the Constitutional machine weighted ; thus were democratic institutions insulted ; thus were our representative systems rendered farcical. It was no answer to say that our voting machinery was imperfect. If that were true, our voting machinery must be improved. It was no answer to say that the House of Lords contained men who were representative, they were not responsible. If one could put aside party interests, he did not believe that there was any man who would not admit the grievance, and they must have redress. More than that he could not say that night. If by the Conference which originated in the death of the late King they could obtain that redress by consent; if those who were gathered together in his memory could find a means of obtaining that equality of opportunity for the opinion of all parties if one party was not to be revealed as the enemy of representative institutions while the other party was not to start out on a long struggle which must delay the achievement of these social reforms on which its heart was bent, they would have obtained in the Constitutional peace which would ensue a memorial to King Edward far more enduring and he believed, far more welcome to him, than any architectural triumph; a welcome to King George far more real; far more profitable to his Throne and his people than any Coronation procession. (Cheers.)

MR. MACKARNESS IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Mr. Frederic Mackarness was entertained at luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant on Saturday, Aug. 6, by a large party of his Indian friends and admirers. The health of the guest was proposed by Mr. J. M. Parekh, the chairman. He remarked that those present were representative of all religions—Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsis, and Sikhs—and at the close of his speech he garlanded the guest. The toast was supported by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who said that if the "Times" and the Under Secretary for India had understood Mr. Mackarness and his work he would have been differently treated.

Mr. Mackarness, who was enthusiastically received said that Mr. Pal's remarks might convey the meaning that the "Times" had been unfairly critical of him and his pamphlet. He should like to say publicly that that was not the case. His experience had been that not only the "Times," but many of the leading Tory papers when he had had an opportunity of explaining to them what exactly he was aiming at and what exactly his pamphlet said and did not say had refrained from criticism of himself and had shown that they were not hostile. He was inclined to think that a good many of them were favourable to the views of all those present on the question of the Indian police. Mr. Montagu had used strong language but Mr. Montagu was a Minister with very limited experience. It was for a court of law to say what was and what was not seditious, and when Mr. Montagu was a older little he would not be likely to describe a writing as seditious in the circumstances in which he had done so in this instance. He had dealt with the inaccuracies complained of in the pamphlet through the hospitality of the columns of the "Times," but if all the inaccuracies Mr. Montagu thought he saw were there it did not touch the point which was that in 1910 in the British Empire under a Liberal Government it was the practice for the police to use cruel torture to extort evidence from untried prisoners, and that though this practice was known to the Administration, they took no effective steps to put it down. All he and those working with him had done was to try to put a stop to the existing state of things and he came to the conclusion that the best method of procedure was to attract public attention. He hoped with the assistance of the Indian Government in proscribing his pamphlet and Mr. Montagu's eloquence to get an amendment of the law and an indication that the authorities meant to set their faces against the present practice. The question of police methods went to the root of their freedom in India and must be fought. He would appeal against the proscription of his pamphlet to the High Court of Calcutta. He cared little about the result, for if the action of the Government was upheld it would be possible to tell the people of England to read the pamphlet and to see for themselves what was called sedition in India. (Cheers.)

THE GARLAND.

In reference to the above the following, over the signature "I. C.," is published in the "Standard" of Aug. 9 :—

Heroic Freddy, whom the Hindoos bless,
Our great, our one and only Mackarness,
When thou did'st sit with flowers about thy head,
Feted, applauded, luncheoned, garlanded,
When smooth Bengalis filled thy wine-glass full
And drank confusion to the tyrant's rule,
When even their praise besmirched the English name
Vnd all thy wreathes were for thy country's shame,

Could'st thou enjoy the tributary meal
And not one qualm of indigestion feel?
Did'st thou not savour hyssop in the wine
And fennel in the wreathing eglantine?
But no—I see thee with a happy face
Endorse the curses on thy blood and race,
With sparking Cliquot wash the flatt'ry down,
And wear thy roses like a bridal crown
(Nor ask if thy suave entertainers gave
A single flower to Curzon-Wyllie's grave)
The common patriot may his country blame,
Slurring the charges with a kind of shame,
View with a human eye the damning fact
And put the best construction on the act;
But you, oh! Freddy, take a sterner line,
Through all our actions trace the bad design,
And wrench with lawyers' skill the guilty sense
By ennuing glosses from the evidence

It were a virtue, if a brother saw
His bad abandoned kinsman break the law,
To put avenging Justice on the track,
Or even hail the truant culprit back;
But if this righteous brother forced the pace
And pressed the prosecution of the case,
Tortured the facts to make them blacker seem
And raised the voice of conscience to a scream,
Believed the worst and fingered the reward,
Would not officious Virtue be abhorred?

Thus, Mackarness, we feel in reading how
The clustering roses crowned your beaming brow—
A kind of nausea—deep, profound, intense—
Almost to sickness, overpowers the sense.
And still we wilt and still the vision grows
Of foolish blossoms bobbing o'er your nose,
Of ears expanding 'neath preposterous bays
To catch at once disloyalty and praise,
And shame swells like a flood that we are, too,
Your countrymen—yes, Englishmen, like you!

LONDON TRAIN OUTRAGE.

AN extraordinary outrage occurred on the Metropolitan Railway on August 9.

The victim was Mr. William Frost, of Ruislip, who was travelling in a first-class carriage of the fast train which leaves Baker-street at 215 for Aylesbury. Mr. Frost, who is a season ticket holder on the railway, had placed his bag under the seat and was sitting alone in the carriage when a man unknown to him entered. Almost as soon as the train had started a severe struggle began, the stranger having, it is stated, attacked his travelling companion before a word had been exchanged between them. Mr. Frost defended himself desperately, but his assailant produced a revolver and fired. The bullet hit Mr. Frost in the chin. He endeavoured to wrest the weapon from his opponent's hand, but the latter, succeeded in retaining it, and fired several more shots, fortunately missing. The struggle continued for some minutes, and when the train began to slow down on approaching Swiss Cottage Station the assailant jumped from the carriage on to the line and disappeared. An alarm had by this time been given both by the passengers in other carriages, who heard the shots, and by the signalman at Marlborough road Station, who, as the train passed through, saw the carriage door open, and telephoned to the next station, Swiss Cottage, to stop the train. When it pulled up Mr. Frost was found lying on the seat, covered with blood, but conscious. Medical assistance was obtained and the injured man was removed to a private hospital near the station. His wound was found not to be serious, the bullet having passed through the chin without touching any vital part.

The railway traffic was immediately stopped, a search was made in the tunnel and eventually Mr. Frost's assailant was found crouching near the wall close to Marlborough-road Station. He was covered with dirt and grease, and from his dazed condition seemed to have come in contact with the live rail and to have received an electric shock. He was immediately arrested, making no resistance. A further search of the tunnel resulted in the finding of a revolver.

The injuries received by Mr. Frost were not of a serious nature.

At Marylebone Police Court on August 10, William Simpson, 32, described as a clerk with no fixed home, was charged before Mr. Paul Taylor with feloniously shooting Mr. William Samuel Frost with intent to murder him.

The police said that two bottles of chloroform, one bottle of laudanum, three pieces of cord, and 43 live cartridges were found on the prisoner. The prisoner was then remanded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 27th August.

670. Parade.—Monday the 29th inst.—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at 6 30 p. m. at the Cathedral High School.

II. Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Wodhouse Road, at 9-30 p.m. by Major A. S. Capper, General Staff.
Subject.—A Tour of the Manchurian Battlefields.
All members are invited to attend.

671. Lecture.—Tuesday the 30th instant.—Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters 1st Test Paper at 6-30 p.m.

672. Parade.—Wednesday the 31st instant.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

673. Signalling.—Thursday the 1st Proximo.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

674. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees (Rs. 4) to the Adjutant by the 15th September. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

AMONG the successful candidates for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery at the examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, held in July last, are Mr. K. McL. Carnduft, son of Mr. Justice Carnduff, C.I.E., of the Calcutta, High Court. who passes second for Royal Engineers; Mr, Owen Slater, only son of Mr. E. M. Slater, for many years Agent of the Bank of Bengal; Bombay, who secures 7th place; and Mr. I. Simson, son of Mr. Simson of Bombay, who is 16th; altogether 17 commissions were given in the Royal Engineers, In the Gunners List to which 51 commissions were assigned, Mr, Rupert Leslie, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Leslie of Bombay, secures third place, and we also notice lower down the name of Mr. G. S. Leventhorpe, son of Mr. Leventhorpe, for many years in the Central Provinces Commission.

NEW YORK GAMBLING CLUB.

Society Leaders Caught.

THE New York correspondent of "The Standard" sends the following details of a police raid on an American gambling club :—

Thirty men and women whose names have not been made public, but who are prominent leaders of society, and who are identified with fashionable circles both here and in London, were caught while gambling in a raid which was made early on Sunday morning in the palatial Narragansett Club, the famous rendezvous of the millionaire summer colony at Narragansett Pier. The raid was made by a party of six reformers, headed by a newly-created constable, one J. G. Cross. After the raid was over Cross and one of his special deputies were arrested and charged with assault. While they were removed from the club all the gambling paraphernalia was taken away to a place of concealment by the club employees. None of the persons who were caught gambling were locked up, but their names and addresses were taken. Mr. W. E. Arnold, vice-president of the club, was arrested and charged with being a common gambler, but he was released on bail of £100.

The raid had been carefully planned by Cross on his own authority. He secured no warrant, nor did he inform the chief of police, but kept everything secret so that no news could get to the clubhouse. He arrived their shortly after midnight had struck with his five deputies, including James Ivins, a son of Mr. William Ivine, who was the Republican Reform candidate for the mayoralty of the New York City in 1905. The men rushed into the building seized the guard on duty inside the main entrance, and overpowered him before he could give the alarm. The deputies were armed with axes, thinking it would be necessary to batter down the doors, but they found everything open. They ascended two flights of stairs, and discovered the gambling room by the whirr of the roulette wheels. When they entered play was in full operations amid a scene of great brilliance. All the men were in evening cloths, and the women were handsomely gowned, displaying fortunes in jewels.

PANIC-STRICKEN WOMEN.

The gaming hall presented a dazzling picture. It was a great room, two floors high, 50ft. long, 40ft. wide, and furnished like fairyland. The walls were flanked between the windows by gilded Corinthian columns. The floor was carpetted deep with velvet and Oriental rugs. Carved settees were spread about and these were topped by huge palms. Costly gold and silver ornaments were use in the scheme of decoration. The windows fronting the street were curtained with lace, while behind the lace were heavy black velvet "portieres," concealing all light from the street. A huge painting of the Champs Elysees hung at one end of the room, facing the painting of a girl awakening to womanhood at the other end. Beautiful hand-carved chairs were grouped round the three roulette wheels, the faro bank, and the hazard table. The roulette wheels were marvels of the inlayer's art ; they were wrought with ivory, gold, and silver.

As Cross and his deputies entered the hall the negro attendants thought at first that they were guests, and held out their hands to receive the new-comers' hats, but the raiders drawing revolvers, the negroes shrank back shouting. Instantly the scene changed, and there was silence as the started gamblers looked into the muzzles of the six revolvers. They heard Cross say :—

"In the name of the law I arrest you. This is a gambling resort. There must be no fooling. You men march to one side of the room and you women line up on the other side."

When the women realised that they were arrested they were seized with panic. They shouted, screamed, and begged to be allowed to go. "Oh, what will my husband say when he knows? Please let me leave!" cried one woman on her knees, but Cross was adamant. He insisted that all should remain until he had taken their names and addresses. Everybody gave fictitious names, but Cross and his deputies knew who almost all were. Cross then allowed the frightened crowd to leave, warning them that they must appear in court on August 15.

£6,000 IN STAKES.

Cross and his deputies then began to pack the gambling paraphernalia for removal. Cross taking charge of £6,000 in many which he found on the table. They were thus engaged when the chief of police Mr Caswell with half a dozen of his constable appeared on the scene Mr Caswell demanded to know what Cross meant by raiding the club, and inquired if he had a warrant. Cross replied that he not but he refused to dessist from gathering the gaming instruments together. Mr. Caswell thereupon ordered one of his men to arrest Ivins. A fight ensued between the rival police factions. One of Mr. Caswell's force received a blow on the head from the butt of a revolver. Then Caswell and his followers withdrew. A little later Cross was left alone in the room, his men leaving to secure a wagon to take the gambling material away. While he was left thus in single charge the negro servants entered. Some distracted his attention while others made off with two of the roulette wheels and other things. Cross then drew his revolver and stood guard over what was left. Meanwhile, George Cutting, one of Cross's deputies and a college chum of Ivins, tried to get back into the clubhouse, but was arrested and charged with assault. No wagon appeared to carry off the captured material, and Cross remained on guard for several hours, preventing the negroes from removing anything else. Then a constable arrived with a warrant and arrested Cross, who was also charged with assault. After Cross had thus been removed three motor cars appeared mysteriously and almost at the same moment at the club entrance, and within half an hour's every trace of gambling had been removed Ivins attempted to "head off" the motor cars by telegraphing to all the towns in the district, but they got completely away, taking all evidence except what Cross had stuffed into his pockets.

No such sensation has been created in fashionable circles for years. Every efforts is being made to keep the names secret when the case comes on for hearing in court. Mr. J. L. Hanan, wife of the millionaire shoe manufacturer, who was in the club when it was raided, in an interview which is published in the "Evening World," says :—

"Gracious, no ; don't call it a raid. It was such a failure. Poor little Mr. Cross sought to jump in the public eye and failed. He broke into the club thinking that he would catch some one playing, but he found us lounging about and chatting. We had been attending a dance, and had then finished a "de luxe" supper, and went into the playing-room. Hardly had we seated ourselves at the tables, some to play, others to watch, when Mr. Cross rushed in. It is a big joke on him. We are not disturbed at all by the incident."

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

A SHOOTING outrage was reported to the constabulary at Athenry on Aug. 7. A herd named John Orehan, while returning from Mass, was fired upon and wounded when within two miles of the town of Athenry. It appears that Orehan attended seven o'clock mass at Esker Monastery, about a mile from his home. When returning with other members of the congregation he was fired upon from a small sandhill near the road. Several shots were discharged and Crehan was struck with one in the back. A woman who lived in a cottage near the scene of the outrage saw Crehan's assailants run way ; they carried guns, but she was so excited on hearing the shots at that early hour that she is unabled to identify any of the men. Within half-a mile of where the shooting took place three policemen were protecting Crehan's cattle, and newly established police station in which there are nine constables is a little further away. Policemen who were turning from Mass on bicycles heard, it is said, the firing, as did those on duty at Crehan's house. Orehan was conveyed to his house, where he was attended by Dr. Quinlan, who extracted several pellets from his body. It is said that the cause of the outrage is that Orehan has recently taken a grazing farm which it was believed, would have been divided among the adjoining tenants.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure (head of Albion are) on the wrapper, old by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE HON. MR. JEEVANJEE IN LONDON.

"To meet the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., LL.D., and other friends," the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, the Indian member of the British East Africa Legislative Council, gave a luncheon party at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on August 5th. Unfortunately, owing to the holiday season having commenced, many friends of the hon. gentleman were out of town and therefore unable to accept his invitation. Still the gathering was a large one and afforded evidence of the many influential friends in this country Mr. Jeevanjee possesses. The guests included:—The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Sir George Birdwood, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Major Edward Atkins, Messrs. C. A. Latif, Ratan Tata, John Nicholson, M.T. Kaderbhoy, (Secretary, The London All India Moslem League), Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, India Council, A. S. M. Anik, Austin Low, L. W. Ritch, Frank Birdwood, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., F. H. Brown, R. D. Galbraith, and many others.

After the toast of the King had been duly honoured the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali proposed the health of the host. He said :—"It is now 25 years ago since I first met Mr. Jeevanjee on the occasion of a memorable visit I paid to the town to which he originally belonged, Karachi. He was then a young man of promise, and the promise has been fulfilled. (Cheers). His activities have led him into various parts of the British Empire, Australia, East Africa, and other dominions of the Crown, and wherever he has gone he has been of great use in the work of developing the resources of the country, and also in furthering the interests of his community. In Australia he was, I understand, a pioneer in developing what is now a large carrying trade between the North of the Continent and Queensland. In East Africa he has so many irons in the fire that it is difficult to understand how he is able to attend to all of them. (Cheers and laughter). All of them tend to develop the country and so assist in the progress of civilization amongst the native inhabitants. Considering the enormous Musselman population over whom our Sovereign rules it must be a matter of satisfaction to every citizen of the Empire to know that a member of the Mussulman community is engaged in so many enterprises calculated to develop the resources of the Empire. (Cheers). His recent elevation to the Legislative Council of British East Africa was a well-merited recognition of the esteem in which he is held by his community, and of the service he has rendered to the country in which he has established what may be termed his home. (Cheers). He could not have achieved so much success had he not been a man of wonderful energy and pertinacity. I ask you to drink to his health and prosperity. (Loud Cheers.)

Sir George Birdwood, on being called upon to speak, referred at length in eloquent terms to the great services the Borah Committee had rendered to the commercial world, not only in India, but in all parts of the British Empire. He spoke in very high terms of Mr. Jeevanjee's various activities and enterprises in the commercial world, and styled Mr. Jeevanjee as one of the greatest pioneers of commerce. He concluded his admirable speech by wishing the Hon. host every success and prosperity in all his undertakings. (Loud Cheers).

THE HOST'S REPLY.

Mr. Jeevanjee, who was received with loud applause, said in reply:—My friend, the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali and gentlemen, the pleasure and honour it has been to me to receive you here to-day are increased by the heartiness with which you have received this toast. I may return the thanks you have expressed and say that I am indebted to you for coming here at a time when many friends have already left town for their summer holidays and when others are on the point of departure. To my eminent friend Mr. Ameer Ali I am much indebted for his kind allusions in proposing the toast. His distinguished career and his contributions to Islamic literature are well known among his co-religionists in East Africa, and our rejoicing was very great indeed when we learned that he had been named of the Privy Council and had been appointed to the Judicial Committee. (Cheers). I trust that if he finds time for further writings on Moslem civilization he will give due credit to the work of Moslem traders and others as pioneers of civilization in East Africa. (Hear, hear). The connexion of Asiatic Moslems with the country goes back nearly 300 years; and the prominent part they now play in the life and enterprise of the Protectorate may be judged when I tell you that the Asiatics there, mainly Moslems, number 25,000. Nor is it to be forgotten that Islam has become the faith of no small proportion of the African population, especially on the coast. When I reflect on these facts I feel how inadequate I am for the task of representing the Indian, and indeed the entire Moslem population upon the recently formed Legislative Council, an appointment to which such kindly reference has been made. My experience in that capacity, and my general knowledge both of East Africa and of India enable me to say with all conviction that King George has no more loyal or devoted subjects than the Moslems who own his sway. (Cheers). Such a gathering as this, with many prominent Englishmen present, is a reminder of the goodwill and sympathy they enjoy in well-informed quarter in this country. In this connexion I would thank Sir George Birdwood for his kind and learned remarks. Gentlemen, you have kindly drunk my health I now ask you to drink the health of each other and I lead the toast with all my heart. (Applause.)

LORD ROBERTS AND OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

LORD Roberts yesterday inspected the members of the University of London Officers' training Corps, who are spending the second week of their annual camp training on Old Dean Common, Camberley. The battalion, which was in command of Major D. Capper, received the field-Marshal with a general salute After going up and down the lines Lord Roberts addressed the corps. He said that it was a great pleasure to him to see so many young men come voluntarily to camp to prepare themselves for a duty which they might at any time be called on to perform. It was a movement of quiet recent years, but it was a movement in the right direction. What they lacked in that Army at the present time was a reserve of officers. He was really afraid to say how many thousand officers they would be short on mobilisation. Those before him were only beginning to be trained as officers, and he only wished that they could give more time, and that more time could be given them by the State, for the duty which they were now learning, because it was almost impossible to hope that they could become efficient as officers with a few days' or a few weeks' training. He asked them to impress on those who, unlike themselves, did not come forward, that it was the bounden duty of every single citizen to be prepared to take his place in the defence of his country. Nobody could tell when they might be required. Lord Roberts went on to speak of the assistance which the civilians gave in the Residency at Lucknow. Those people had to learn their work after they were shut up in the Residency, but it was comparatively easy to learn a soldier's work in those days. The great change necessary in training had been brought about by the great change in arms. In the days to which he had referred they were armed with what was called "the Brown Bess," and orders were always given never to shoot at an advancing enemy until they could see the whites of his eyes. There was no necessity for open order. Now when they were 2,000 yards off they had to open out. Consequently the strain on individual men now was tremendous, and particularly on the officers, who could not be in touch with their men. He asked them to remember that it was on the officers principally that success depended. They should let their men see that they knew what they were going to do and what they had to do.

NATIONALISM AND MISSIONARY WORK.

THE annual report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society shows that the most notable development during the year has been in the Hunan district of China, where up to the time of the recent insurrection and riots the Church membership had advanced by more than 67 per cent. In India the Nationalist movement is said to be hostile to missionary work and the opinion is expressed that Christian propaganda has never had to face such carefully organised opposition in India as it has to-day.

A MARRIAGE will take place at Lucknow, between Edward John Saner, of Calcutta, son of the late John Saner of Hull, and of Mrs. Saner, Scarborough, and Mabel Lucy Monica, daughter of W. H. Cobb and Mrs. Cobb, of South Woods Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire.

TURKEY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

In an article on "Balkan Questions" in the "Vossiche Zeitung," Dr. Heinrich Friedjung discusses the possible developments of relations between Turkey and the Triple Alliance. A formal attachment of Turkey to the Alliance he considers to be out of the question. It would be "an odd notion" for Austria-Hungry or Germany to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, while Turkey could not undertake to draw the sword in case of an attack on one of the Powers of the Triple Alliance. The Porte would have to consider that such a policy would ensure the hostility of England and Russia. This be inconvenient in view of the uncertainty of the position in Crete and in Arabia. If, however, extravagant proposals of alliance are set aside, the development of relations may be considered—remembering always that the more sober the methods and the more positive the aims, the less will the antagonisms which separate Europe (this means the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente) come into question. Within these limits Dr. Friedjung is prepared to offer some "suggestions," the practicability of which time will show.

In the first place, there are the railway connection with the Balkan Peninsula, which formerly gave rise to unjust attacks on Australian policy. The Sanjak Railway has not yet been begun, although the Agreement dates from 1908, and although communication between Serajevo and Salonica, especially for Turkey, becomes more and more important. Austria-Hungary and the Porte might well come to a friendly agreement upon measures to strengthen the rule of the Porte in Albania. Turkey, on the other hand, might give similar assurances about Bosnia, although Austria-Hungary, thanks to her military power, would hardly ever require the suport of Turkey against bands and similar unpleasantnesses.

Secondly, it might be considered whether—on the lines of the North Sea Agreement—the Adriatic could not be made the object of neutrality agreements between Australia-Hungary, Italy, Turkey, and Montenegro. The achievements would not be epoch-making, but superflua non nocent.

More far-reaching would be an agreement concerning the much-discussed but nebulous Balkan League. The League may be thought of as a menace to either Austria-Hungary or Turkey, or, again, as an instrument of peace. As in the latter case no Balkan State could be excluded, Austria-Hungary and Turkey together might take the matter in hand and so make "a conspiracy against peace in the Balkans" impossible. Vienna and Constantinople will not, however, go so far as that, if only because a basis for complete Balkan unity is still lacking. But the two Powers might agree that if the question of a Balkan League comes up in the future they will go into it either together or not at all. In order to clear themselves of all suspicion of schemes of predominance, the two Powers might invite all other Balkan States to adhere to this "preliminary treaty." The consent of Reumania, at any rate, is certain.

Dr. Friedjung claims that these suggestions are not fantastic and are not too general for formulation in a treaty, and that the situation in Europe is not unfavourable.

EXPLOSION ON SUBMARINE AL.

Two officers and five men were injured on Aug. 6 in an explosion at Portsmouth in Submarine A1—the ill-fated craft which had twice previously been involved in serious accidents. The following is the official list of the injured and the nature of their injuries : Lieut. Carnelius O. Regnart, severe burns and shock ; Sub-Lieut. Robert N. Stopford, severe burns and shock ; Leading Stoker George Higgins, severe burns and shock ; Petty Officer Frederick Drury Blundson, fractured thigh ; Engine-room Artificer, Second Class, Stephen Thomas Bell, burns ; Engine-room Artificer, Second Class, Walter Cave Bullen, burns ; A. B. Arthur John Cock, burns.

The tale of accidents to Submarine A1 began on February 12, 1903, when seven men were injured by a gasolene explosion. On march 18, 1904, she was sunk by the liner Berwick Castle while taking part in manœuvres near Spithead, and her crew, two officers and nine men were drowned. She was raised and restored to the Navy and was one of the Flotilla inspected by the King on his recent tour of Inspection.

About nine o'clok on August 6 the submarine was lying alongside the floating dock at the submarine depot at Fort Blockhouse on the Gosport side of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour when an explosion of petrol vapour occurred in the after part of the vessels. At the time she was preparing to go out for further diving practice. Persons in the vicinity were suddenly alarmed to hear noise like the firing of a heavy naval gun and they saw Petty Officer Blunsdon, the coxswain of the vessel, shoot out of the hatchway of the little craft sixteen feet into the air and fall into the water, from which he was rescued by a boat from a naval vessel near. Considerable alarm was caused among the other sub-marines, half-a-dozen of which were lying close at hand, and help was at once sent from them and from the submarine depot ship "Mercury." Lieut. Regnart, the officer in charge, and Sub-Lieut. Stopford were unconscious when brought out, but the man most seriously injured was Blunsdon. All were taken to the Haslar Hospital. The explosion occurred close to the crank pit, and it is supposed to have been caused by a spark igniting petrol vapour.

PEACE IN ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

Agreement Signed.

THE proposals of a five years' truce on wages questions in the cotton spinning trade were signed on August 8 by the officials of the employers' and operatives' organizations concerned, and a memorandum made of the fact that the signatures had been appended after the agreement was placed before their executive committees. The representatives of the three bodies concerned, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, and the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation also agreed to the addition to the agreement of the following clause:—

At any time after July 15, 1915, either side may give the requisite one month's notice for a five per cent. advance or reduction in wages as per clause 2 hereof. When the next advance or reduction takes place no further advance or reduction shall be sought for by the employers or the employed until after the expiration of at least two years from the date of such advance or reduction as per clause 1 hereof.

Until the present agreement was arrived at the period which must elapse after a change in the wages list before another change could be made was one year. The alteration to two years has now been embodied in the Brooklands agreement, and the amended clause has been signed by the responsible officials.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

15, RUE DE l'UNIVERSITE, PARIS.
LIVRAISON DU SOMMAIRE DU 15 AOUT 1910.

I.—L'epreue Du Feu, derniere partie, par Jacques Morisn.
II.—Un Moraliste D'Autrefois.—Joubert, D'Apres Des Documens Inedits, par M. Victor Giraud.
III.—Le Congo Belge, par M. Paul Neve.
IV.—Theophile D. Viau, par M. Emile Faguet, de l'Academie francaise.
V.—Saint Francois D'Assie Et L'Art Italien.—I. La Basilique D'Assise Et L'Architecture Gothique, par M. Georges Lafenestre, de l'Academie des Beaux-Arts.
VI.—Les Grands Accidens De Sous-Marins, par M. Georges Blanchon.
VII.—Revue Litteraire—Le Centenaire De Maurice de Guerin, par M. Rene Doumic, de l'Academie francaise.
VIII.—Revues Etrangers—Un Journaliste "Bismarckien."—M. Maximlien Harden, par M. T. de Wyzewa.
IX.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

An Impending Change.

For some time past the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India have had under consideration the question of modifying the rules as to age and probation of candidates for the Indian Civil Service; and it is understood that important decision have been practically reached after due consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners.

The limits of age originally fixed for the open competition were from 17 to 21. In 1878 the age was altered to from 17 to 19; and selected candidates were encouraged by the grant of an annual allowance, to spend their two years of probation before actual appointment to the service at a University. In 1892 the age limit was very considerably raised—namely, to from 21 to 23 the period of subsequent probation to be spent at a University being at the same time reduced to one year. The regulations provided that no person should be deemed qualified to appear at examination—always held in the month of August—unless he satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners "that he had attained the age of 21, and had not attained the age of 23, on the first day of the year in which the examination is held." The net effect of the change was to raise the maximum age at which a civilian went out to India by three years. A still further rise took effect at the examination of 1906. The alteration then made and still in force provides that the candidate must prove "that he had attained the age of 22, and had not attained the age of 24, on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held." The object of the alteration, says the "Times," was to bring the age conditions into line with those applicable to the first division of the Home Civil Service. But whereas a home civilians begins his official career as soon as can be arranged after the examination, the Indian probationer has to spend a year in specialised study, and does not go out to India until the commencement of the "cold weather" season of the year following that in which the examination is held. Thus, to take an extreme case, supposing there was among the successful candidates at the examination held at the beginning of the present month a young man just within the age-limit, as he would be even if born on Aug. 2 of the year 1886, he would be well on in his twenty-sixth year before beginning his Indian service in, say, November 1911.

THE PERIOD OF PROBATION.

It is generally recognised that twenty-five is a high maximum age for a young man acquainted only with school and University life to begin an official career in a new country, and that consequently he may not be so receptive of new ideas and impressions or so well qualified to adjust himself to the new environment as is desirable for one upon whom great responsibilities will soon be imposed. But side by side with this consideration there is the recognition that the reduction of the probationary period for specialised study has not been conducive to the efficiency of the service. It should be explained that at the beginning of the year of probation the candidates are assigned to the various provinces of India respectively, in accordance with the requirements of the service, and at the end of the year they are examined in the following compulsory subjects:—The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Proced ure, the Indian Evidence Act, and the principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned. They may also take as an optional subject Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, or an Eastern language (including Sanscrit) other than the principal vernacular language of their respective provinces. The probationers are placed in order of merit according to the combined results of the open competition and the final examination. The probationers are also called upon to attain proficiency in riding— an obligation which deprived Mr. Arabindo Ghose of the right otherwise within his reach, to become a member of the Indian Service. Failure to pass this final examination leads to definite rejection of the probationer. The programme of specialised study just outlined is a heavy one for the short University year, and there is much evidence to show that the knowledge gained of the subjects for examination, and especially of the selected Indian vernacular, is somewhat perfunctory. Lord Reay's Committee on the Organisation of Oriental Studies in London stated in their report [Cd. 4,560], published last year, that many witnesses said that the knowledge possessed by Indian civilians of the vernaculars of their provinces (and consequently of native thought) is less than it was twenty-five years ago, and less than it ought to be. This serious change was generally attributed to three causes and the first of these was the reduction of the probationary period to twelve months, while the second was the increase in official work. Though it was not the original intention of the committee to consider the Indian Civil Service Regulations, the criticism of them "by witnesses of the highest position and authority" led them to go out of their way to make the following recommendation:—

"We desire to urge upon the India Office our conviction, supported by the strong evidence laid before us on the matter, that one year's probationary training in this country is inadequate to give the Indian Civil Servent the knowledge of Indian languages, and of other special subjects relating to his future work that he ought to possess before proceeding to India: and we trust that the regulations for the Indian Civil Service may be revised in order to remedy existing deficiencies."

THE PROPOSED CHANGE.

For reasons already indicated the maximum age at which the probationer goes out to India cannot be extended without detriment to the public interest, especially when regard is had to the early age of retirement from the Indian service (fifty-five.) Many competent observers consider that the maximum age for the open examination should be reduced by two or even three years. But the view that has prevailed is that the regulations should continue to afford every possible facility for studious youths contemplating a service career to utilise the first two or three years of undergraduate life for general culture and preparation for degree examinations before devoting themselves to specific preparation for the open service examination. Consequently the maximum age for the open examination is to be reduced by one year only, the minimum age being, of course, correspondingly lowered. The range will thus be between twenty-one and twenty-three. By this means, while the maximum age of commencing service will not be altered, the period of probationary training in this country will be two years, instead of one year, as was the case before 1892.

A TRAINING COLLEGE.

Though there is no reason to suppose that any official action is being taken in such a direction, suggestions will no doubt be forthcoming for associating with the change a scheme whereby the probationers would be brought together in a special institution instead of being allowed to scatter over half a score of Universities. We hear much in these days of the need for cultivation of sympathy and knowledge in the relations of official Englishmen with Indians, and undoubtedly there are occasions when unintentional offence is given by newly fledged civilians owing to their unfamiliarity with Indian customs and ways of thought. As Sir Bampfylde Fuller has observed, it is highly important that young men appointed to the Indian services "should receive, before they are caught up in the treadmill of their duties, such instruction as would effectively introduce them to Indian life and thought, and would stimulate them to seek a further acquaintance." That much could be done to provide such instruction by the provision of a training college in the vicinity of London, and under the principalship of a sympathetic officer fully acquainted with Indian ideas and ways, is unquestionable, and it may be hoped that in due course the authorities will fully consider this aspect of the subject in all its bearings. The present system, under which the probationers are scattered about, and therefore out of touch both with one another and with the highest authorities connected with India, cannot be commended. Lord Morley made a most salutary innovation when last year he went down to Oxford and addressed the probationers there. But after all he saw there only a fragment of the batch for the year. It is impossible for the Secretary of State to go the round of eight or ten Universities. But if the cadets are brought together in a central institution this happy innovation can be placed on a permanent footing, and be impartially applied to all the probationers. It is not too much to say that the speech Lord Morley made at Oxford will remain in the memory to stimulate to high ideals every one of the fortunate few to whom it was immediately addressed. A central institution would afford opportunities for exhibition of personal interest in the probationers by the highest authorities, which would be of great moral value, and which under the existing system has seemed non-existent. Whether or not the changes in the regulations will lead to such a development, they may be confidently expected to contribute materially to that efficiency and contentment of the service on which, as Lord Curzon recently said, the maintenance of British rule in India very largely depends.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The following letter, by Sir J. D. Rees, was published in the "Times" of Aug. 5:—

Sir,—The discussion on the Indian police, like the discussion on the Indian Budget, seems likely to be confined to those who have little or no experience of India and of the Indian police. The relations between police and offenders are in every country strained, and such strained relations must naturally extend in greater or less degree to the friends of the offender.

Mr. Mackarness, as one of the mouthpieces in England of the anti-British party in India, obtains a hearing, and also as "chairman of the executive of the Indian Civil Rights Committee," whatever that may be. In your columns he complains of the well-deserved castigation administered by Mr. Montagu in the recent debate on the East India Accounts and he escaped another rod which was in pickle for him, owing to the fact that his friends managed to take up between them two and a half out of seven hours to which three hours for the front are added there remained for the whole House but little time, almost all of which was occupied by a private member on the Opposition benches.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that if the East India Accounts are discussed in Parliament, for which there is no necessity and no legal or constitutional obligation, it is extremely undesirable that the whole discussion, so far as it is carried on by private members, should fall into the hands of agitators and amateurs.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that Mr. Mackarness, pretending to quote from the report of Lord Curzon's Commission on the Indian police, left out the all-important qualifying words "that such cases (i.e., cases of torture and abuse) are now rare," and Mr. Mackarness retorts in your columns that he quoted another passage to somewhat the same effect without leaving out the most important part. It is apparently a justification for garbling one that the writer correctly quotes another passages from the report.

Again, he objects to what Mr. Montagu said regarding the case of Gulam Banoo, whom no one reading his pages, as I have done, would suppose to have been found guilty by an experienced European civil, not barrister, Judge, and by three of her fellow-countrymen sitting with the Judge as assessors, of murdering her husband in order to replace him by another richer and more highly placed successor. No one would realise that it was clearly proved that, whether or not she was ill-treated, her own story was necessarily false, and that the medical evidence of one was directly opposed to that of another doctor. Nor would any reader unacquainted with India realise that cases of injuries self-inflicted for the purpose of bringing charges against the police are of the commonest occurrence. These facts, however, matter little to an amateur critic and sentimental Socialist, who actually accuses the Government of India of condoning torture because no Executive Order has been issued to the effect that torture is illegal, which is the same as to complain that the Home Secretary has not lately issued any resolution declaring that murder is illegal in England. The climax of Mr. Mackarness's treatment of Gulam Banoo's case is his wholly unjustifiable insinuation that she was murdered at last to get her out of the way.

In his last letter, Mr. Mackarness, after endeavouring to prove that Lord Curzon is of the same opinion as himself, which is extremely unlikely—though, I think, Lord Curzon erred in appointing the Police Commission, for it somewhat unsettled the public mind and loosened the roots of authority, at any rate in Bengal—goes on to say that our British Indian system is one under which policemen who are criminals are retained as trusted and honoured servants of Government, and he wants to set up an authority in each case to inquire into the conduct of the police. He would multiply appointments at the expense of the general taxpayer for the benefit of the babus who supply him with powder and shot for his attacks on British officials in India and on the Indian police.

We know, on the other hand, that the Indian police have steadily and progressively improved, to which fact European Inspectors-General and Lieutenant-Governors have testified. Such as they are, the Indian police illustrate the faults and virtues of the Indian peoples of all classes from all of which they are drawn, and efforts to blacken their character because they do their duty in suppressing sedition and bringing the friends of Mr. Mackarness to justice necessarily imply wholesale libels on the inhabitants of India. The "personnel" of the police is, of course, almost exclusively native, and their detractors have been driven to the base expedient of suggesting that they are suborned by their few European officers to bring false evidence and false charges against their own countrymen, a charge which has only to be stated to be repudiated, and which recoils with terrible force on those who condescend to make it.

But it will be said: Is there nothing in these charges? Well, there is; and the truth is stated by that eminent French publicist, M. Joseph Chailley, in his recent work on the "Administrative Problems of British India." Instead of being impressed by the inefficiency of the police, he sympathises with them and with the Executive Government in the difficulties they experience owing to the exacting standards of the High Courts in matters of evidence. These High Courts are staffed to a great extent by barristers from England. He writes:—

"The lower tribunals, which are near the native population and magistrates of the first instance, who are largely native know the customs of the country and content themselves with proofs which rest on what might be called common-sense. The superior Courts have another standard which often renders conviction impossible. The Executive asked for remedies and is supported in this by the bulk of native opinion, but not by the babus, the men of the Universities and Bar, or by men of the Radical Party in England."

This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth: but barristers who have not been appointed Judges by Government often appoint themselves judges of Government; and barristers, who as a rule have not been successful in their profession in the United Kingdom, are appointed to the High Court Bench in India over the heads of men who had superior intellectual qualifications in their youth and have since acquired experience of the country. Such men are in point of fact stumbling-blocks and rocks of offence in the administration of justice in India, and the Executive Government would indeed be unworthy of public confidence if it accepted without the most careful investigation every facile charge and easy "obiter dictum" made by Judges, often unacquainted with the country and the people, who have not seen and have not heard the witness, but know all things better than those who did, by the mere perusal of the written record.

ATTEMPT ON MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

New York, August 9,

Mr. Gaynor's proposed and much-needed holiday trip to Northern Europe has been rudely interrupted at the beginning by the bullet of a would-be assassin. As he stood on the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse this morning at Hoboken, talking to President Montt, of Chile, his fellow-voyager, and bidding farewell to his friends, he was approached from behind by a harmless and respectable looking old man, who suddenly, at close range, drew a pistol and fired several shots. One bullet entered Mr. Gaynor's neck, missing the 'vertebræ' and important blood-vessels, but inflicting a painful wound. A second shot slightly wounded Mr. William Edwards, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who was formerly a famous Princeton University football player, and is familiarly called "Big Bill." Notwithstanding his wound Mr. Edwards instantly seized and overpowered the assailant, who was promptly taken to the Hudson County Gaol, Jersey City. Mr. Gaynor was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where his condition was considered to be grave, but not dangerous.

The man who fired the shots, it has been ascertained, is James Julius Gallagher, formerly a watch man in the Department of Docks, New York City. He was dismissed from the service on July 19 last for neglect of duty, insolence to an inspector, and gross misconduct. He wrote to the Mayor asking to be reinstated. The Mayor's secretary replied that he could do nothing for him. He had recently been drinking heavily, and is reported to have lost bets on the Johnson-Jeffries prize-fight. He says, in excuse for his crime:—"The Mayor was going to Europe to enjoy himself after depriving me of my bread and butter."

UNREST IN PERSIA.

The Situation in Teheran.

The following telegrams indicate the disturbed course of events in the Persian capital:—

Teheran, Aug. 5 ("Reuter").—A manifesto was issued to-day, signed by the Sipahdar, Sardar Assad, Samsam-es-Sultaneh, Satar Khan, Baghir Khan, and other well-known Nationalist leaders, recording an agreement to abandon all personal aims and to work together for the preservation of the independence of the country. The signatories declare that they have sworn on the Koran to forget past differences and assist the Constitutional Government by helping to remove the causes of sedition and obeying the order in regard to the surrender of arms. Arms are being surrendered by the Fidais in return for money payments.

Aug. 7 ("Times").—To-day has seen the dramatic issue of what might have been in effect a Persian counter-revolution. The doubtless well-meant effort of the German Minister, in co-operation with the Turkish Embassy, to effect a settlement resulted in a palpable "coup manque," and the new Nationalist Government has won a striking and decisive victory over its enemies. Since the resignation of the Sipahdar efforts have been made by many malcontents, first to prevent the formation of a new Cabinet, and then to paralyse it at the outset. The Sipahdar's name has been freely associated with these attempts. Whereas Sardar Assad has openly supported the new Cabinet, the Sipahdar has unfortunately refrained from doing so. The murder of Syed Abdullah was made the pretext of a spurious bazaar demonstration and of an attempt, which completely failed, to organise "bast" at the foreign Legations. Two Nationalists were murdered last week, and the lives of the new Ministers were definitely threatened. The Government is determined to suppress all disorders, and has shown itself to-day the most united and energetic that Persia has ever possessed.

Aug. 8 ("Reuter").—The casualties on the Government side in yesterday's fighting amounted to about a dozen killed and wounded. The Fidais lost about thirty killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners were taken, including a number of tradesmen whose sympathies induced them to side with Satar Khan. Many of the Fidais threw their rifles into the lakes, which are now being dragged. To-day perfect order prevails, and the bazaars are gradually opening one by one.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8 ("Times.")—Neither the Foreign Office nor the Persian Legation has yet received telegrams from Teheran. The St. Petersburg Agency announces that there has been a total rout of the Fidais. Some anxiety is felt here lest rioting should ensue and endanger the lives of foreigners. Only 320 men of the Cossack Brigade are known to be available. In well-informed circles it is not believed that the victory of the ultra-Nationalist Government over the men to whom it owes its existence will afford relief to the present chaotic situation.

Aug. 9.—Commenting on the events in Teheran the "Novoe Vremya" remarks that the Russian and British representatives ostentatiously, and doubtless rightly, abstained from intervening in the conflict between the Persian Government and its erstwhile supporters, who a few hours previously had sworn enternal friendship. It does not believe that any improvement of the situation will follow the overthrow of the Fidais, and it recommends that the Persians should be left to their own devices, Russia will sooner or later, be compelled in her own interests to resign the ungrateful task of helping the Teheran Government out of its difficulties.

THE SITUATION IN BENGAL.

In the course of an article on the state of affairs in the two Bengals, the "Times" of Aug. 8 says:—

During the Indian Budget debate Mr. Montagu, with the easy optimism of a newcomer to office, told the House of Commons that within the last six months in India there had been "a considerable revulsion in our favour." We have no wish to draw sweeping deductions from a series of incidents which until now have appeared somewhat disconnected, but it is necessary to say that the "revulsion" is manifesting itself in curious forms in the two Bengals. Reports of political dacoities in the Bengal provinces seem to have become regular features of the Indian newspapers. A political dacoity is sometimes undertaken for purposes of revenge or intimidation, but more often it is an act of organised pillage intended to secure funds for revolutionary objects. The practice has been extremely prevalent in the Gangetic delta. . . . The extremely important telegram from the same source, which we publish, at last makes it plain that a plot of seemingly unprecedented magnitude is being laid bare. Though the authorities are naturally reticent, we are told that arrests have been made in every part of Eastern Bengal, and that the conspiracy, far from being confined to the Bengal provinces, affects every province in India. While we have no desire to be premature in laying streets upon these disturbing occurences, we think it is high time that Ministers and the Viceroy should cease to make unsustainable assertions about the state of India. If we were to compile a list of the occasions during the last five years on which Lord Morley and his numerous Under Secretaries, as well as Lord Minto in India, have assured us that some miraculous alteration for the better had taken place, it would reach considerable length. When Lord Minto released the deported prisoners in February last—a step we strongly deprecated at the time—he was unwise enough to declare that the position had "entirely changed." We cannot endorse his declaration. It is a sound thing for those in authority over India to remain hopeful and to look on the best side of the situation, but the unfailing regularity with which their roseate announcements are followed by disquieting events is placing events is placing them in a position which verges on the ridiculous. They had far better make up their minds that just now nobody is going to achieve a reputation for having by some wonderful process brought peace to a troubled land. If they carry on the administration, repress disorder, and govern without weakness, they will do all that we expect, or have any right to expect, from them at present. The movements in progress in certain provinces of India will not disappear at the wave of a magician's want. The enlargement of political liberties recently conceded, commendable though it was in many respects, leaves almost untouched the tendencies directly subversive of British rule. We can only confront these tendencies with a quiet determination that British rule shall continue to prevail, and with a vivified consciousness that mistaken generosity to the fomenters of rebellion brings its own deserved retribution. We are glad therefore to note that the "revulsion," of which Mr. Montagu spoke with some complacency did not deter Sir Edward Baker from prohibiting the proposed celebration of the anniversary of the "boycott" in Calcutta, and that the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act was extended by the Imperial Council until next March.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

There is little further news of importance in reference to the case. A Reuter message from Ottawa, dated Aug. 10, says:—"An official of the Department of Justice points out that at least three weeks must elapse before Crippen can be sent from Canada. On Monday next the British warrant and depositions in support of the charge against the prisoner must be submitted to the Court, which on the day fixed will consider the warrant, depositions, and evidence of identification. If the Judge finds that a prima facie case has been established he will make an order for commitment. This order, with the evidence adduced, must be forwarded to the Minister of Justice. Fifteen days after the commitment a warrant will be issued by the Governor-General of Canada for the surrender and deportation of the prisoner.

These proceedings are required by the Fugitive Offenders Act, under which Crippen is now held in Quebec gaol." As for the coroner's inquiry, it is thought that a formal adjournment will be made on Aug. 15 in order that Crippen may have an opportunity of being present. According to the law regulating coroners' inquires, the case will have to be reopened by the successor or deputy to the late Dr. Danford Thomas. Apart from the legal aspect, it is clear that, in the interests of the defence of the accused, the whole of the evidence should be given in their presence, if desired, or before the counsel who will represent them at the trial.

This morning, Aug. 12, it is stated that a recent re-examination of the remains found at Hilldrop Crescent has furnished distinct evidence that they are those of a female who, at one time or another, underwent an operation. A Reuter telegram from Quebec says that the legal formalities in the matter of the extradition of the prisoners have been completed, and they may be taken back to England after Aug. 15.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Premier on the Situation.

Madrid, Aug. 10.

In the course of conversation with me, to-day, writes the "Times" correspondent on the difference with the Vatican, the Premier, Senor Canalejas, said that nothing important would occur until the King and the Ministers returned from the holidays. During this truce he was working to smooth matters, taking unofficial and friendly steps to calm the excitement on the part of the clergy by showing the exaggeration of their action in defence of principles which the Government did not attack. He felt satisfied with the settlement of the San Sebastian demonstration and believed that the energy of the Government had prevented great evils.

Senor Canalejas considered it absolutely improbable that there would be any revolutionary outbreak. As regards the strikes, the general situation had greatly improved, but the Government was preoccupied by the existence of certain movements, independent of labour and economic causes, which had appeared in several regions of Spain. He believed that they conformed to a plan and perhaps were a consequence of the strange recent evolution and union of Republicans and Socialists, which had not yet been satisfactorily explained.

He thought that the measures for the improvement of the position of the workmen and for better conditions of work would prove fruitful. If the Extreme Left promoted any disturbance they would encounter the same severity and energy that the Extreme Right had recently found.

The Premier believed that the scrupulous respect for the Constitution shown by the King in the recent difficult circumstances was creating confidence among the Extreme Radicals and expected that this would soon become evident. He regretted deeply that political questions prevented the Government from dealing more promptly with economic questions and legislation in the general interest. He intended that there should be in early opening of Parliament and would immediately propose the simultaneous discussion of the Budget and of special Bills dealing with the political questions of the moment. Senor Canalejas is very optimistic regarding the financial situation and the better collection of taxes. At Melilla the Government was developing public works and the region in general without any idea of occupying new territory.

Rome, Aug. 10.

The attitude of the Vatican is unchanged, as it is considered impossible to reopen official negotiations if the Spanish Government refuses to show, not merely in words but in deeds, a sincere desire to reach an understanding by withdrawing the measures dealing with the points actually in dispute.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA AT OXFORD.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who is at present staying in Oxford, made a visit to the University Press on Aug. 10, accompanied by the Dean of Christ Church. His Highness was conducted through the various departments by the Controller (Mr. Horae Hart) and Mr. R. W. Chapman (assistant secretary to the delegates), and was specially interested in the fast American printing machinary and the facsimile colour-collotype work which was being produced in the photo-mechanical department.

At the end of the visit a keepsake was printed in the ancient manner, the Maharaja pulling over the bar of the hand press. The keepsake read:—"On Wednesday, Aug. 10, MDCCCCX., his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda visited the University Press, Oxford, and this keepsake was printed in his presence."

The printing of keepsakes is an old custom dating back, at least, into the seventeenth century.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major N T Parker, I A, B
Mr W B Brown, B Cov
Mr H Thompson, B Cov
Mr I G Lloyd, B Cov
Mr A C Hay, B
Mr E L Scott, B
Mr W A Moran, B
Mr J E Powell, B
Mr S Leggett, B
Mr J G Burn, M Cov
Ven L E Cox, M
Lieut Col A Street, I M S Bo
Lieut Col S M Renny, R A, I O D
Major L A G Hanmer, 21 Cav
Capt G Holroyd, I M S
Capt V G Menzies, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut G N Ford, 105 Mahrattas
2nd Lieut D Hobart, 24 Punjabis

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col A G B Raitt, I A, B, 2 mo M C
Major G Lamb, I M S, B, 5 days
Major P M Sykes, I A, B, 14 days
Mr T C Piggott, B Cov, 3 mo 3 days on M C
Mr W A E Blakeman, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W J Carroll, B, 1 mo M C
Mr H P Tarleton, B, 4 days
Mr J Patch, B, 4 days
Mr H L Fox, Bo Cov, 3 mo M C
Ven W A Dickins, Bo, 6 weeks
Mr J A Wallinger, Bo, 6 mo
Miss A E Brooke, Bo, 1 week
Col G S Broome, 126 Inf, to Sept 20, 1910
Lieut Col A Street, I M S, 6 mo
Major P H Cunningham, 101 Grenadiers, 4 mo
Major A G Pritchard, 2 Lancers, 4 mo
Major G E D Elsmie, 35 Cav, 2 mo
Capt H M Sproule, 4 Cav, to Oct 29, 1910
Capt E Bisset, I M S, 1 mo
Capt F K Hensley, Burma Military Police, to Dec. 4 1910
Lieut E W Reynolds, 98 Berar Inf, 4 mo
Lieut E S Harcourt, 2-7 Goorkha Rifles, to Dec 10 1910
2nd Lieut G J Johnstone, 32 Lancers, 6 mo
Nursing Sister Miss H Rooke, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival by transport Rewa.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J W Grant, I M S, B
Capt F Bigg-Wither, I A, B
Mr F Anderson, B
Mr H G Muggridge, B
Mr G W W Oliphant, B
Mr J Patch, B
Mr W A W Ford, M
Capt G L Farran, 4th Cav
Capt W J Colinson, I M S

INDIAN AND COLONIAL POLICE SERVICES.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first thirty-eight places in the recent concurrent competitive examinations for thirty-five appointments in the Indian Police Service, and three appointments in the Joint Police Service of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Hong Kong. The letters I., C. show the services (Indian, Colonial) for which the candidates competed:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Beaver, H E C, I C.	7,471	Heron, F A T, I C ..	6,808
Inglis, H A, I C......	7,460	Paulin, C R, I C ...	6,307
Tanner, J F, I C ...	7,287	Haine, H B, I C ...	6,220
Jones, R T, I C ...	7,248	Hitchcock, W S, I C.	6,218
Mannooch, G H, I C.	7,215	Pulleyne, G B, I C...	6,191
Butler, C J, I C......	7,112	Shaw, B V, I C......	6,164
McMahon, F A, I C.	7,005	Grieve, D C, I C ...	6,150
MacKenzie, M A, I C.	6,921	Coatman, J, I C......	6,148
Elliot, W, I C	6,527	Unwin, L A, I C ...	6,129
Elms, C E, I C	6,476	Ray, R E A, I C ...	6,082
Lanktree, H R, I C.	6,453	Thompson, J A, I C.	6,052
Elliott, J, I C	6,434	Farrell, G H, I	6,034
McKinty, F P, I C...	6,425	Horton, A F, I C ...	5,995
Bion, A E, I C	6,407	Lynch-Blosse, C E, I C	5,994
Sewell, O B F, I C..	6,370	Heath, C J, I C......	5,955
Oldfield, L, I C	6,366	Macpherson, W S C, I C	5,933
Gasson, L B, I C ...	6,365	Humphreys, F H, I C	5,888
Henry, E A, I C ...	6,362	Beaumont, H, I C...	5,883
Taylor, B C, I C......	6,355		
Wood, A E F, I C ...	6,316		

The New South Wales Parliament has passed a Government Bill for enabling intending settlers in groups of three or over to acquire land from private owners by means of advances not exceeding £2,300 to each settler through the medium of the Savings Banks, the total advances not to exceed £1,000,000 per annum. The Government guarantees the Savings Bank, against loss, and the land will be vested in the bank in the event of forfeiture. The measure is popular among all classes.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOMETHING NEW IN HATPINS.

A few days ago, writes a lady correspondent from London, a friend of mine showed only something new in hatpins:—Instead of jewels, or mosaic, or metal, or the dozen and one other things which make the pin of the moment a joy in the decorative line, the head was composed of a crochet flower. My friend was the lucky possessor of four pins, two black and two white and each head was different—a rose, a double lily, a bunch of berriers with leaves, and a couple of bluebells. These particular pins were bought and cost a small fortune, partly because they were nearly the first a fashion which is every day extending, and, partly because the work was done in extremely fine silk by hand. Still, there is nothing to prevent their being done at home. An ordinary small glass-headed hatpin—most reliable and strong of all—might serve as a foundation. The head could be covered with crochet as a base for the flower. Any book on Irish crochet will give plenty of leaf and flower patterns. Care must be taken to use plenty of cord to give stiffness to the shape. In those my friend had a fine wire seemed to have either been crocheted over with the cord or put through afterwards. Where the worker's ingenuity is not equal to the production of a flower, let her buy a large round headed pin and cover it with crochet stitch, that used for ties or purses will do. She will still have the latest thing in hatpins.

A LACE SEASON.

This introduction of the lace hatpin is but a slight excrescense of the lace craze where millinery is concerned. Lace of all textures and of all makes is being used on hats in a manner that suggests the disappearance of flowers and feathers. It is made in every colour, and ornamented with sequins, beads and jewels, while its manipulation is so clever that it really leaves room for nothing else. A garden party hat—which I saw the other day, had for sale trimming a large butterfly of rose tulle and Alencon lace—the lace seemed to be gummed on to the tulle wings, which was, of course, impossible the decoration of the huge insect was entirely, I was informed, a matter of invisible stiching; the shape was black crin with wide drooping brim, held up on the head by a very deep bandeau. A lining of the tulle and lace made a delightful surround for a young face. Another hat just come from Paris had a "feather" of white lace; of filmy quality and knifeplested, this lace arrangement covered all one side of the hat, falling over the brim at the back for two or three inches—no ostrich feather could be as expensive as this lace substitute—cleaning or renovating was out of the question for it, yet the hat cost twelve guineas.

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER FOR "HAMLET."

"Yet in spite of my own conversion I shall attempt no proselytising. This habit of putting things in books is admirable only in those who practise it unconsciously and indiscriminately. Commonness would rob it of all its delicacy and charm. I would not wish to see it become a fad, or the cornerstone of a sect. But for me there is no escape. The message is written. 'Enough has been said; the thing is to do. I have just found two four-leaf clovers, and I go to place one of them in my newest copy of 'Hamlet,' and the other in the Iliad, with the two fine old letters."

WHAT IRELAND HAS ESCAPED.

Mr. R. A. Scott-James has, in the "Contemporary Review," a pleasant paper on a visit to Ireland. He compares Liverpool and Belfast. The sight of Belfast, he says, assured him that it was "teaching Ireland, the country of small towns and villages, the horrid secret of how to mass its people together in dense, ugly streets." His articles gives one to hope that Ireland may be saved from a series of hideous towns and that the growth of her industrial towns will be ennobled by the influence of an artistic town planning. But as yet—'Ireland is not England; she has not yet created manifold wants that she cannot satisfy; she has not yet, save in three or four of her cities, invented overcrowded urban areas and enhanced rents; she has not blackened her landscape with smoke or defiled her suburbs with rows of contiguous villas, or devised a hundred social scales by which family shall be distinguished from family according to the income and the fashionableness of its members. She has not yet made a rule of ugliness. Ireland has so far escaped the great evil which has handicapped feudal England ever since the rigidity of the feudal system broke down, the evil of class, the evil of snobbishness, the evil through which each family seeks to attain the social status of the class above it, imitating magnificence with tawdry splendour, aristocratic state with sordid ostentation, setting up its own little pretensions, its own little exclusivenesses, its own absurd little ring-fences. She has, consequently, escaped cheap finery, and the ugliness of imitation palaces. Yes, it will be said, but, Ireland is poor; Ireland has no industries, no markets, for her produce, no freely circulating coin. To which the first reply is, that in all those districts where the peasants have been enabled to purchase the land there may be many poor people, but there is a constantly decreasing number of those who are destitute, or in actual want of food or homeless. The condition of the little town of Caledon suggested to me that there may be a way of prosperity for Ireland which has not been that of England. The English way has been to concentrate its manufactures into great overcrowded cities; to divorce the life of the town from the life of the country; to heap together squalid, smoke-begrimed tenements where country produce is costly, rents are artificially high, and unnatural stimulants are needed to maintain the spirit of the depressed inhabitants. Is this what the Irish politicians wish to promote when they speak of fostering new industries in Ireland? Do they wish to make a host of Belfasts and Limericks which shall repeat in Ireland the dismal history of the industrial revolution, with its unmitigated evils of prodigious wealth and cankering poverty? Caledon suggests a better way. The Irish seem to have the character of a people who live in small places. Will it not be the greatest of all tragedies to Ireland if a people accustomed to small places are crowded into a host of Belfasts; if they should lose that character, and come to be like the people whom we English know in Liverpool, in Manchester, and in London?"

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Egyptian Nationalist Congress, a Reuter telegram states, will be held in Paris, and not at Brussels, as was orginally intended. It will begin on Sept. 22, and the final sitting will be held on Sept. 28. An appeal has been issued to all "patriotic" Egyptians to attend the Congress, which, in view of recent events in Egypt, will certainly be of more interest than is usually the case. The matters resolved upon for discussion are divided into four categories: (1) The general political situation of Egypt and the Soudan; (2) the work of the Ministries of the Interior and Public Works, with a discussion on the agricultural question; (3) the finances of the country; and (4) the general question of education and an examination of the work of public instruction scientific establishments in Egypt, and the question of free instruction. The speeches will be delivered in French, English and Arabic.

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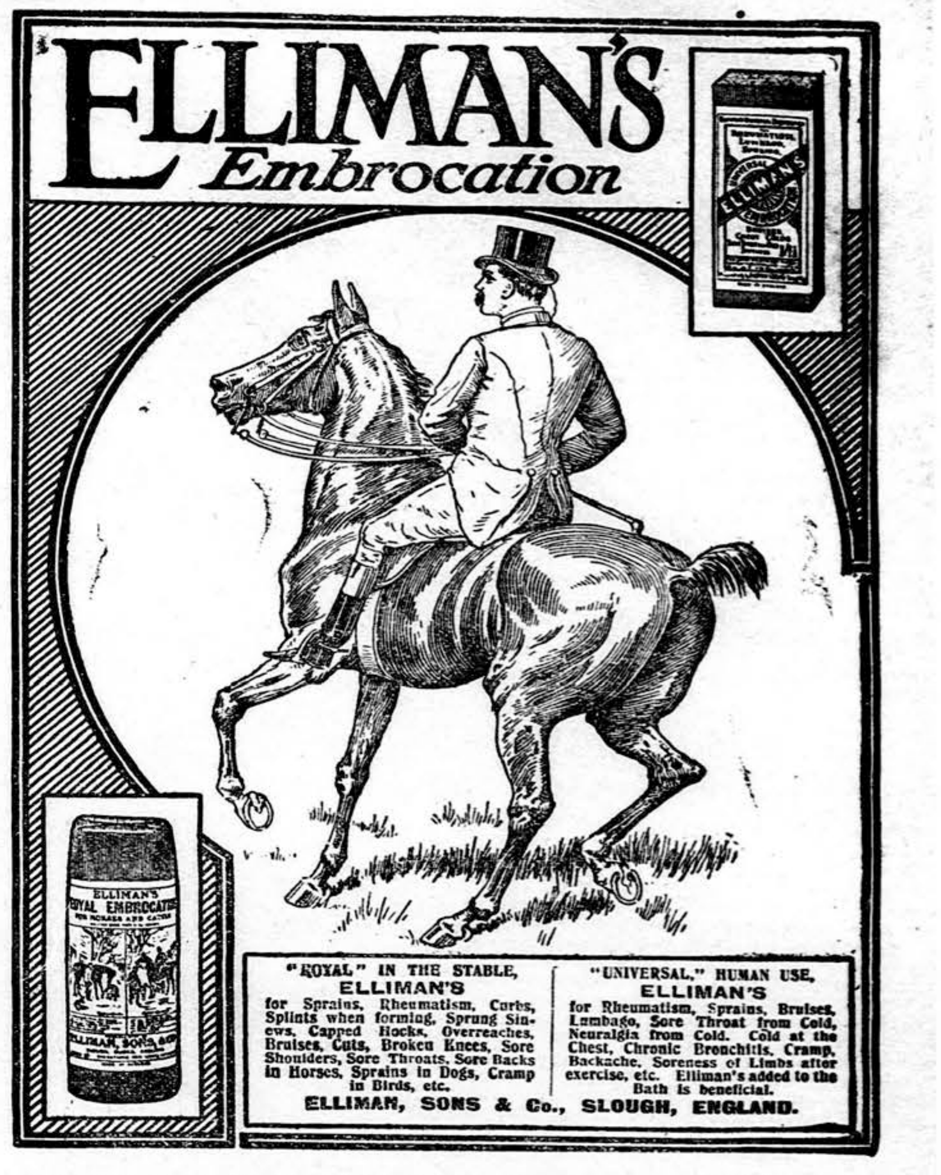
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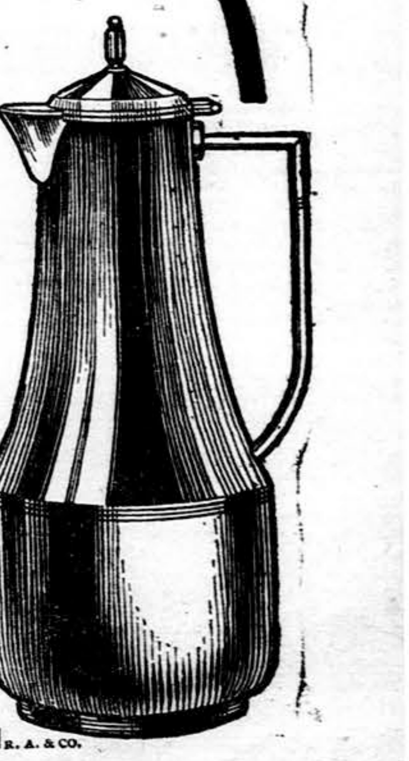
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 25.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	... 81	unchgd
3 per cent. Rentes ...	... 97 1-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 94 1-4—1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	83 12-16+1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	... 24 3-8	unchgd
Do. 2 months hence...	24 7-16	unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied.		
Silver in New York ...	... 52 7-8	unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-24 1-2	unchgd
Do. Berlin	20·45 1-2	unchgd
Do. New York	4·86 3-4	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10		
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1-8+1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 3-4	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 1-2+1-8	
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4	unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 3-8+1-4	
Do. of day market loans	... 2 3-8+1-8	
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9	unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) ...	1·3·29-32	unchgd

Council Bills—Extra allotments—

Bills on Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s 4 1-12d
Bills on Bombay	Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£40,300,000	Inc. £ 4,00,000
Public Deposits	...£17,900,000	Inc. £ 3,00,000
Other Deposits	...£39,900,000	Inc. £ 1,200,000
Government Securities	£ 18,00,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£29,400,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,500,000	Inc. £ 5,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, August 25.

COTTON.

L'VERPOOL—

Spots...	Improved demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Sales of East India	400
Imports	... 6,000
Mid-Americans ...	... 8-24—10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	...12 11-16+1-16

Cotton Delivery	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
	7·13	7·35	7·16
	— 4	— 4	— 3
Mid. Uplands	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	7·08	7·05	7·05
G. O. O.	— 3	— 3	— 3
	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	7·05	7·05	7·05
	— 3	— 3	— 2

NEW YORK, August 25.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	7,000
Do. Last year ...	7,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton ...	... 16·10—5

Futures at New York Oct. 13·42—10 | Declined owing to favorable weather report and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do do Dec. 13·38—13 |

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 15 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	... 13·33—7
Do. at New Orleans Dec.	... 13·29—7
Closing Tone of futures	... Steady.

LONDON, August 25.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengals ...	... d 5 28-32
F. G. Bengals ...	... d 5 21-32
Good Bengals ...	... d 5 20-32

WHEAT.

White Karachi...37 1-2 Aug.-Sept.—London—Sellers.
Tone of wheat—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...38 Nett Sept.-Oct.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship ... 73 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 67 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8-4—Sellers—Quiet.

IVORY.

The following quotations have arrived to date for the quarterly sales 25th October.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
4	19	3	19	East Indian.
6	1	1	13	Egyptian.
0	0	1	5	Abyssinian.
0	10	0	0	West Coast African.
0	0	1	7	Sea Horse Teeth.
0	0	0	12	Rhinoceros Horns.
11	12	0	0	

Deliveries since July auctions 36 1-2

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		£ 72
(„ 5)		3¾ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4⅛	up to 2½	£ 67
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 62
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	£ 62
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		
(„ 5)		3¾ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4⅛	up to 2½	£ 64
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4½ at 4¾		
Flat X ...				£ 61
	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2⅞ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 62
C	2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 60
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2⅞ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 52
C	2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 49
Bull Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
B	2⅞ at 3	2⅞	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
C	2½ at 2⅞	2½ at 2⅞		£ 63
D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 41
E	2 at 2¼	2 at 2¼		£ 36
Points usual assortment				36

YARN.

Local prices are maintained as Manchester Spinners quote very high prices. There was a good demand from Persian buyers of 2-30 and 2-40 and offers were sent for this spinning, but no business resulted. 30s water is inquired after and local prices have advanced and if Manchester prices rule high a pinch will be felt for this class of goods.

Home Prices are as under:—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2 40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 3-4d.

Local prices are as under:— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11 6 to 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 12 6
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 11 0
2-100 s Bleached	... „ 1 13 6
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5 6
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8 0
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 6
2-30 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 0 0
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 1 6

MERCERISED YARN.

On account of heavy stock on this side prices rule very low and in absence of demand dealers are willing to sell at reduced rates. Egyptian cotton prices are firm, but as Japanese have done business at lower rates, there is no likelihood of any advance ever in the near future in local prices.

		Rs.
2-60 s	Grey	at 360p.case
2-60 s	Bleached	„ 370 „
2 80 s	Grey	„ 450 „
2-80 s	Bleached	„ 460 „
2-84 s	Bleached	„ 480 „

Local prices are as under:— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9 6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 10 6
2-84 s	Grey ...	„ 1 11 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 11 9
2-60 s	Grey ...	„ 1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 5 6

WHITE GOODS.

Inquiry in the market this week was good, and dealers being certain that there is no probability of a fall in the Manchester prices, have bought locally a lot of goods. Prices of inferior Nainsooks in Manchester have advanced, but stock here being large prices do not advance. A good business was done in various qualities of Ninisooks. This week monsoon reports from all centres are favourable and dealers are inclined to believe that there will be a good demand. In white shirtings prices are too prohibitive to result in any business.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 7 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 12 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3 10 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4 5 0
Ballis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do. do.	61/81	„ 1 15 6
Do. do.	7070/9090	„ 2 1 6
Do. do.	9999	„ 2 4 0
Do. do.	5300/9300	„ 2 6 6
Do. do.	7/27	„ 2 7 6
Do. do.	88/98	„ 2 11 6
Do. do.	39620	„ 2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0 0
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 1 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„ 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„ No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 0 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10 0 0
Lyon	C 4000	„ 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8 0

GREY GOODS.

There is good inquiry for superior qualities of G shirting, but the stock is very limited and new arrivals are practically nil as Manchester prices are quite out of proportion to the selling rates on this side. A good business in some of the known cloths of 39" by 38 yards is reported at high prices. In Dhooties 45" by 2-10 and 2-11 yards are inquired after good sales are reported locally. Mercerised Dhooties remains neglected on account of high prices on the other side. Business in G. P. Drills is reported at Rs. 13-1 and local prices are on the rise.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 11 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.
Do. 100,000	„ 6 5 6
Do. 4025	„ 5 2 6
Do. 7900	„ 5 12 6
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7 7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3 2 0
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	„ No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5 10 0
Do. No. 1566	„ 3 6 0
Forbes No. 651	„ 5 8 0
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5 14 6
Do. No. 1575	„ No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 8 0
Deuhursts 5	„ 6 15 0
Do. B B B	„ 8 11 0
Do. B B	„ 7 8 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 9 0
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5 3 0
Original Sinduris 8lbs	„ 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10 9 0

BOMBAY, AUGUST 26.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1 4 1-16d. Oct.

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready ...	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 1-4d.
„ „ Forward ...	... 1s. 4 5-16d. Dec
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s ...	... 170 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 138 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132
„ Shanghai ...	... 176 3-4
„ Japan ...	... 150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 3-8 for ready and 1-16 for forward at 24 3-8 and New York also closed steady at 52 7-8.

Locally the silver market opened steady at Rs. 71-0-0 and advanced to Rs. 71-2-0.

The gold market remains steady.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23 8 0
97 touch Chintu	23 7 0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24 0 6
National Bank	24 1 3
Chartered Bank	24 1 9
Sovereigns Shield	15 3 0
Do. Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 4 0
English Gold	24 2 0
Native Bullion	24 1 9
Indian Specie Bank	24 1 9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	70 14 0
117 Penny Ready	70 13 0
Local per tola	0 10 9

FUTURES.

First Settlement	70 13 0
Second do	71 2 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. Sellers are rather free and prices declined by annas four.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. Demand seemed nominal and there being sellers prices declined by 2 annas.

Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed, Groundnuts, Gingellyseed and Cottonseed.—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	... Rs. 12 11 0
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 12 13 0
Linseed, Brown ...	... „ 13 4 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	... „ 6 14 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	... „ 6 15 0
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 6 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 10 0
Brown Katni ...	... „ 7 8 0
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 10 0
Castorseed ...	... „ 11 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... „ 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... „ 32 to 34
Yellow Hinganghat	... „ 58 to 60
Rai Khandesh—	... „ 55 to 55
Mowraseed ...	... „ 8 0 0
Groundnuts ...	... „ 11 0 0
Cottonseed ...	... „ 26 to 27
Maize ...	... „ 18 to 19
Yellow	... „ 38 to 42
Khandwa	... „ 47 to 51
Bajaro	... „ 27 to 31
Jeowar	... „ 21 to 24
Gram	... „ 22 to 23
Minbara	... „ 53 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore	... „ 45 to 46
Brown Mongi	... „ 48 to 50
Kabra	... „ 44 to 48
Black Kutni	... „ 43 to 45
Myrabollams	... „ 18 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 25th August:—

Wheat	13,319 cwts
Linseed	4,3.2 „
Rapeseed	3,860 „
Gingellyseed	312 „
Poppyseed	371 „
Groundnuts...	610 „
Castorseed	1,331 „
Rice...	3 273 „
Myrabollams	792 „
Cottonseed	6,795 „
Mowraseed	3,298 „
Gram	2,014 „
Joowar	... „
Maize	... „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay:—

......	Total for the week ending 25th Aug 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	133014	2655192	3654736
Linseed	21260	2320241	1526928
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds...	32230	1754801	1238534
Gingellyseed	2032	1866677	729471
Poppyseed	17110	511685	599232
Groundnuts	4597	623571	238174
Castorseed	15155	904165	1071591
Rice	108699	4275128	5309733
Myrabollams	7012	1114163	675983
Cottonseed	51101	6017121	2358025
Mowraseed	16197	279754	502361
Gram	6906	574385	572954
Joowar	4147	269906	334859
Maize	68	75705	5212

SHARES.

The market remains quiet but steady. Prices have not moved much during the week. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,542 1-2 have declined to Rs. 1,532 1-2; Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 66 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares have declined to Rs. 51, Bombay Merchants Bank shares to Rs. 10 1-4 C. D. and Bank of Burma's have improved to Rs. 124; Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 76. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have declined from Rs. 475 to Rs. 472 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 622 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholka's have changed hands at Rs. 117; Amritsar Patti's old shares are unchanged at Rs. 124 and new shares at Rs. 121. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 245 and Badham Piles at Rs. 95 1-2; Bombay Burmah's have kept steady at and about Rs. 515 to Rs. 517 1-2; Bombay Electric S. Tramways Co., Ld., Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 99 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 167; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 300 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 290; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 170; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 213; Phillips have changed hands at Rs. 42; Port Canning's and Land Impvt. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 775; Shivrajpur are steady at Rs. 16; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 28, Preference shares at Rs. 98; and Differed shares at Rs. 78. In Mill Companies Century's are weak at Rs. 225; Central India Spinning and Weaving Co. shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,790; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have declined to Rs. 1,155; Crescent's have dropped to Rs. 72 1-2; David's have closed quiet at Rs. 400; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 260; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 155; Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 700; Maneckji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 2,750; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 172 1-2; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 750; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,085; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,120; Vishnu Cotton Ordinary share have changed at Rs. 560. Press shares are steady and have advanced in prices. New Mofussil's to Rs. 855; New Berar's to Rs. 565; Volkart Press to Rs. 700. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 4 points down and New York 5 down and New Future 7 and 7 down. The demand from exporters and mills for ready lots was nominal and prices remained unchanged. The opener advised 2 to 3 down, hence prices for new crop were maintained and advanced by Re. 1. Prices for new Broach opened at Rs. 306, but there being very little business declined to Rs. 305 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases:—

400	Gaddam & Co	...Bengal	...280 Dec.
200	Do	...Akola	...280 Jan.
200	Do	...Bengal	...269 Jan.
200	Goldmohor	... do	...260
200	Volkart Bros	...Comptah	...316
200	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal	...260
200	Currimbhai mills	...Kekdi	...264
100	Do	...Bagalkot	...303
100	D D. Sassoon & Co	...Bengal	...245-250
100	Madhawji mills	...Wardha	...245
200	Do	...Surat	...315
100	Do	...Comptah	...310
100	Indo-China mills	...Khandesh	...222

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 274
„ F Good	... 264
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 290
„ F Good	... 278
Sind Punjab Fine	... 290
„ F Good	... 278
Khandesh Fine	... 289
„ F Good	... 279
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 299
„ F Good	... 289
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 297
„ F Good	... 287
Amraoti Fine	... 297
„ F Good	... 287
Yeotmal Fine	... 304
„ F Good	... 294
Nagpore	... 305
„ Good	... 295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 311
„ F Good	... 301
Methia Fine	... 289
„ F Good	... 279
Broach Gin Fine	... 325
„ F Good	... 315
Sawginned Good	... 315
Coompta Ginned	... 314
Westerns H. G.	... 297
Do M G	... 303

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 305 1-2
Bengal F G	... 239 1-2

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 25th August:—

Khandeish	... Bales
Central India	... „
Barsi and Nagur	196 „
Berar	15 „
Central Provinces	... „
Oomras	221 „
Dholera	... „
Broach	... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	645 „
Westerns	206 „
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	... „
Rajputana...	184 „
Sind	... „
Persian	14 „
Egyptian	47 „
Other sorts	... „
Total...	1,129 „

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

....	Total for week 25th Aug.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	422,820	305,115
Central India... ..	165	222,983	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ..	732	270,509	128,974
Berar	133	526,031	340,502
Central Provinces ...	...	298,984	154,927
Total Oomras ...	1,680	1,736,827	1,037,035
Dhollaras	37	254,807	204,946
Broach	...	205,419	191,023
Compta and Dharwar.	41,505	246,429	197,240
Westerns	1,087	41,341	50,462
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	191	408,993	276,832
Bengals (Rajputana)...	516	128,053	68,817
Sind	...	42,535	30,340
Persian	3	3,979	3,832
American	...	866	12,993
Egyptian	47	697	5,363
Other sorts	16	270	1,014
Total ...	7,435	3,164,721	2,080,017

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... Quiet
Estimated Sales	... 4,000
Total Imports	.. 10,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Aug.—Sept	... 7·70-3
Sept.—Oct.	... 7·32-3
Oct.—Nov.	... 7·13-3
Nov.—Dec.	... 7·06-2
Dec.—Jan.	... 7·02-2
Jan.—Feb.	... 7·02-2
Feb.—Mar.	... 7·02-2
Mar.—Apl.	... 7·03-2
Apl.—May	... 7·03-2

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld. Cotton Statistics:—

	1909-10	1907-08	Difference.
Receipts for the week	7,435	2,710	+ 4,725
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 25th Aug.	3,164,721	2,050,017	+ 1034704
Shipts for the week Europe	11,747	2,261	+ 9,486
China and Japan... Coast Ports.........	4,158	......	+ 4,158
Total	15,905	2,261	+ 13,644
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 25th Aug. Europe	1,071,578	537,641	+ 433,937
China	98,267	50,431	+ 47,836
Japan	846,323	616,846	+ 229,477
Coast Ports	38,363	23,321	+ 15,041
Total	2,054,530	1,278,239	+ 776,291
Afloat in harbour, Europe..............	3,723	2,191	+ 1,537
China .... Japan .... Coast Ports.........	400	912	— 542

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 23rd July 1910—17,201 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 18th June 1910—7,007 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 6	17 6	13 6	11 0
Dunkirk ...	15 6	17 6	13 6	11 0
Havre	......	......	15 0	15 0
Hull	......	......	12 6	......
Liverpool ...	......	......	13 6	14 0
Marseilles ...	......	......	13 6	14 0
Genoa	16 6	17 6	14 6	15 0
London... ...	......	......	11 0	......
Hamburg ...	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 6
Trieste ...	......	......	16 6	17 6
Venice ...	......	......	15 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	Sept	......		
Do. ...	Oct.	14 0		
Do ...	Nov.	14 0		
Do ...	Dec.	14 6		
Do ...	Jan.-Mar.	14 6		

The market is firm.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	12-8	13
Do. Standard „ ...	12	12

METALS.

The prices for copper fluctuate every now and then and no one appears to hold very promised views as to the future of copper either one way or the other. The market is entirely in the hands of the Americans and on their advices the price of raw copper will advance 12 6 one day and drop to 10 the next day. Copper sheets are about £4 per ton up from the lowest price recently touched and we think this rise will not be maintained. The market on our side has not risen in sympathy with the prices on the other side and the selling price comes to £66-15. Dealers are not inclined to make any purchases at present in copper and big shipments of previous low purchases are expected.

In yellow metal goods till November are sold and no more is available. So prices are maintained. Firms, who had bought on spec, anticipating a rise, are selling at best rates available.

We quote:—		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.53 14
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	21, 28	„ 44 14 a
		35, 42	„ 45 0 b
		49, 56	„ 44 10 c
Tin Ingots ...		...	„ 42 8
Spelter	S M, M M, J, G	...	„ 18 8
Georgshutte		...	„ 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S	...	„ 47 12
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		„ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheeting lbs. 14, 16 10-12			„ 46 0
		10-12 14-16	48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, August 25.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other Coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 Box ...	...	87,509	...
10 Boxes ...	7,29,600	...	...
10 Boxes ...	5,37,600	...	...
1 Box ...	...	32,370	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
9 Bundles ...	...	13,030	...
11 Packages...	...	85,905	10,975

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	2,000	...
9 Bundles ...	...	15,295	...
11 Packages ...	...	2,834	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...	Oceana	London
Chartered Bank of India...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Madura	Bahrein
Sundry Importers ...	do	Koweit
do ...	Majidi	Jeddah.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 24th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	19	21,199
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	46	51,803

THE POONA BANK.

YESTERDAY was the last day for receiving application for new issue of shares. The new capital was to be shares for Rs. 10,00,000 in 10,000 shares, but applications were received for 22,500 shares for Rs. 22,50,000. The applications came from all parts of India as well as from distant places like Rangoon, Africa, Zanzibar and Ceylon.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 31th August.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 13th August 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	604384	4106310	4710694
I. M. Ry. System	1178·01	157969	838683	996652
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28426	123427	151853
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1687	9377	11064
Total..	2950·61	792466	5077797	5870263
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 13th August 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	683276	3442487	4125763
I. M. Ry. System	1178·01	153388	793657	947045
A. D. C. Ry. ..	125·66	23689	106324	130013
B.-K. Ry.........	40 29	1010	6366	7376
Total	2950·61	861363	4348834	5210197
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	......	+ 78892	+ 663823	+ 584931
I. M. Ry.	......	+ 4581	+ 45026	+ 49607
A. D. C. R.	......	+ 4737	+ 17103	+ 21840
Baran Kotah R.	......	+ 677	+ 3011	+ 3688

a Due to bathing ceremony at Nasik in connection with the Sinhast Fair held in the corresponding period last year.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Aug. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,35,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,19,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	268	357	8	633
For previous 5 weeks of half year	7,95,000	9,90,000	21,000	18,06,000
Total for 6 weeks	9,30,000	11,70,000	25,000	21,25,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,84,498	1,45,549	3,296	3,33,343
Per mile of Ry...	363	289	6	661
Total to corresponding date...	10,35,732	9,99,780	22,812	20,58,324

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 14,343
Increase to date ....Rs. 66,676

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th August 1910. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 11,000	Rs.	Rs. 17,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	78	......	120
For previous 5 weeks of half year	29,000	67,600	......	96,600
Total for 6 weeks	35,000	78,600	......	1,13,600
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,022	13,528	......	18,550
Per mile of Ry..	36	95	......	131
Total to corresponding date.	34,231	85,722	208	1,20,161

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 1,550
Do. to date ....Rs. 6,561

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Aug. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway........	35	17	... ..	52
For previous 5 weeks of half year	2,750	1,190	......	3,940
Total for 6 weeks	3,350	1,490	......	4,840
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	402	158	......	560
Per mile of Ry..	23	9	......	32
Total to corresponding date..	2,691	1,855	15	4,561

Increase for the week ....Rs. 340
Decrease to date.......................Rs. 279

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Aug. on 1,778·41 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs 2,00,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,17,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	118	113	4	235
For previous 5 weeks of half year	11,54,000	12,08,000	37,000	23,94,000
Total for 6 weeks	13,64,000	14,08,000	44,000	28,11,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,65,658	1,67,447	6,424	3,39,524
Per mile of Ry..	93	94	4	191
Total to corresponding date...	11,32,698	11,24,777	34,330	22,92,805

Increase for the week...............Rs. 77,476
Do. to date ....Rs. 5,18,195

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1532½
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 „	1525
Bank of Madras.........	500	500	10 „	1325
Bank of Burmah	100	100		124
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	76
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10		10 1/4
Specie Bank	100	50		51
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		270
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10 „	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.........	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	£2	
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	5000
Albert (Karachi).........	1100	1100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	75
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	145
Broach City.........	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1300
Godavery Valley.........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	250	250	40	575
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	146½
Khangaum	400	400	nil	820
Mahomedpura Cotton.........	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	100
Mercantile	125	125	nil	46½
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	322½
New East India	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	850
New Berar.........	500	525	30	565
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	600
Surat City	200	200	20	215
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	700
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown & Co.........	100	100	6 p.c.	245
All India Ut. Co. Ld.........	100	20	...	15
Samsakna	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32
Badham Pile	100	100	...	95d
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	517½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	99
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	167
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	15
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	965xd
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ....O	250	250	10	300
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	290
Banganga	...	...	...	...
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	35	287 1/2
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	10	108
Empress of I. L. A.........	500	50	18 p.c.	170
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	225
Jeste Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	58
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	10½	170
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Hurela & Co	100	100	10	125
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt S. A. Co.	200	50	...	213
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	...	42
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	...	775
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	110
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. C.	75	25	...	27½
Ld. D.	30	30	...	78
P.	150	70	...	78
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	250½
Telephone Co.	25	25	...	38 xd
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	620xd

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 30	410
Alliance	1000	1000	...	60
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15½	580
Bombay United	250	250	20	310
Century	100	100	5	225
Central India	500	500	55	1590
China	1000	1000	...	600
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1152½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	500	500	...	182½
Cecil	1000	1000	...	545
Crescent	100	100	...	72½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1050
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	400
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	680
Empress	500	500	...	175
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	210
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1625
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	260
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	425
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1150
Imperial Cotton.........	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg.........	1000	1000	...	400
Indo-China Mfg.........	1000	1000	75	550
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg.........	250	250	...	155
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	940
Khatau Makanjee.........	1000	1000	25	715
Kohinoor	500	500	15	700
Leopold	100	100	...	80
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1450
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2350
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	2750
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3260
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
Mangaldass	...	...	...	...
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	172½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	30	750
Phoenix	100	100	...	80
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	300
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	600qt
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	370
Sassoon Silk.........	500	500	yr. 35	595xd
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4500
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	182 1/2
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1085
Sun	250	250	nil	115
Swan	250	250	nil	245
Swadesh	...	...	...	1120
Textile	500	500	25	900
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	560
Do. ...P.	400	400	nil	600
Western India	1000	1000	25	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Rail way	500	500	8 p.c.	622½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 „	124xd
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100	4½ „	106
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	472½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 „	117

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 12.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The attempt on the life of the Mayor of New York gives one more example of the fact that it is power of all kind, and not merely hereditary power, that stirs the envy of small men. The epithet is often used as a excuse for the discreditable jealousy the substantive has provoked. Mr. Gaynor, even before this unwelcome advertisement was forced upon him was an interesting figure, and an enigma to American politicians. He was elected Mayor of New York last November, for which office, after a life spent hitherto in warfare against Tammany, he stood as the Tammany, candidate, though he claimed to have pledge himself in no wise. His claim seems justified and he is certainly a strong man. He has vigorously reformed the administration of the city, cutting down extravagances in every direction and distributing offices with the utmost impartiality, although the contest of last autumn was marked by extraordinary bitterness on the part of his opponents—a bitterness then quite understandable, but now proved to have been uncalled for. The unfortunate accident which has hindered his holiday is the sort of insane and exasperating danger to which all public men are exposed. An employee discharged for insolence and incapacity, a rejected appeal for reinstatement, a small mind-brooding over its wrongs, a flash of drink-born recklessness—and the life of an important public man attempted. It is a sordid history, and never ceases to repeat itself.

THE MORAL OF DISASTER.

The latest outrage in a railway train emphasises once more the importance of the corridor system on all trains which are not made up of cars on the American plan. Most of the trains on the Metropolitan line are, of course, nowadays of this newer pattern, which puts a fairly effectual stopper on murderous and other attacks, and for long-distance journeys all railway companies are gradually substituting corridor coaches for the old solitary compartment trains. But an acceleration of this process on many lines would be a real public advantage. For a long time the traditional conservatism of the travelling public in this country opposed the corridor system. But these old prejudices have now died out, and very few travellers would be found who did not express a preference for corridor trains so far as actual comfort is concerned. Every fresh case of assault adds new force to the determining argument of safety. The days of solitary confinement in railway trains are ended. The system has literally been done to death.

FULL UP.

A mild agitation is making itself felt against the difficulty of transit in London at the hours when the shops and offices open and close. A crowd of clerks and shop-girls standing at the street-corner waiting for the next bus is a common enough sight, and common enough too is the sight of that 'bus quite or almost full. 'Bus after 'bus passes between the hours of six and seven and when one comes at last with two or three vacant seats it is the women that get left. Chivalry is a pleasant quality, but it is not reasonable to look for a display of it in a tired clerk who has been waiting twenty minutes on the kerb-stone. As the circle of London widens, the difficulty becomes more and more acute. The public vehicles that used to start from Brixton or Lewisham do so no longer, but reach these districts already full with the inhabitants of more distant towns now incorporated with London. The remedy is being sought, and it will probably be found in an increase of regulations. One does not imagine that the Parisian system of tickets and turnstiles will be adopted, for the Londoner would resent such restrictions. Nor does the plan which has been suggested of having certain 'buses reserved for season-ticket holders seem entirely practical, for everyone with regular business hours would become a season-ticket holder, and the congestion each morning and evening would be left unaffected. Every proposal so far brought forward seems to leave the root of the difficulty untouched, but there is no doubt that the question is a serious one to a large portion of the community, and it is to be hoped that the deliberations of the Chief Officer of Tramways will reveal the solution. The health and the tempers of a large and hard-working class are at stake.

A KINGLY SPIRIT.

It is easy for a monarch to be a sportsman in the dictionary sense of the word, but, taking his upbringing into consideration, it is not so easy for him to become a "sportsman" in the looser sense of the term. King Alfonso emphatically meets both requirements. He does everything, takes every risk his Minsters will allow him to. It is true that he found some opposition when he attempted to practice aviation, but having tasted polo in England, he has introduced it into Spain, where it is becoming fashionable. The reports of his skill are not mere courtiers' tales, for his official handicap, as rated by the Hurlingham Handicapping Committee, is four, which places him on the same footing as Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Dalmeny, and Mr. Walter Jones, amongst other prominent players. It is said that the character of his Majesty's game causes his court considerable anxiety for his personal safety. This is not surprising. A man who could come through the tests of individual courage to which he has been more than once subjected in Spain, could wish to make an ascent in an aeroplane, as well as enjoy such milder excitements as shooting, yachting, and motoring, this man is not likely to play games timidly. Spain is a difficult country for diplomatists to quell just now, with King Alfonso on the throne and Senor Canalejes in power.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

The Crown Prince of Germany is rapidly becoming a popular figure with Englishmen. This is not due to any extraneous circumstances. The attempted assassination which have done so much to win popular sympathy for other Royalties—King Alfonso, for instance,—have, happily, had no part in the Crown Prince's life. The one event which could at all be placed in this category was a burlesque—the one, last June, when Abraham White-of-Egg threw a tin box full of haricot beans at him. It is the Prince's own qualities that recommend him to English eyes—such qualities as come out in the stories of unaffected kindliness shown to poor, old, and infirm people, while the artless letters written to his aristocratic friend "Mucki," giving details of his home life, of his pleasure in his squadron, etc., added to the impression of a healthy-minded young Anglo-German, a worthy descendant of Queen Victoria. That he will receive a right Royal welcome in the Orient goes without saying. Pekin and Tokio will contrive to forget for the time being those inconvenient remarks of his august parent on the subject of the Yellow Peril. In India, too, a hearty greeting awaits him, with the assurance that he will return home with a vastly increased appreciation of the good work being done by England, there.

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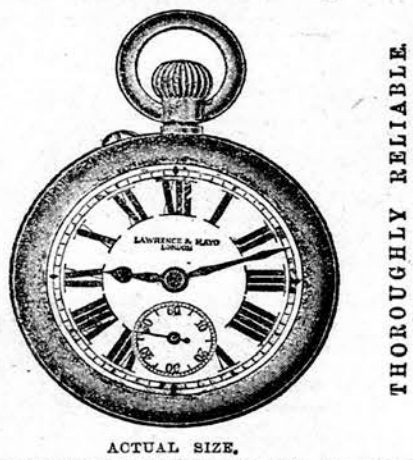
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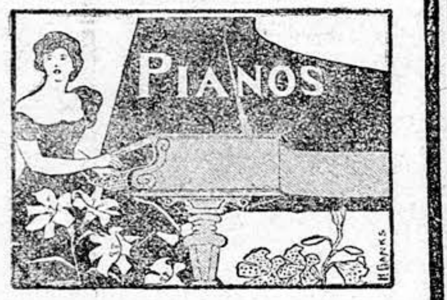

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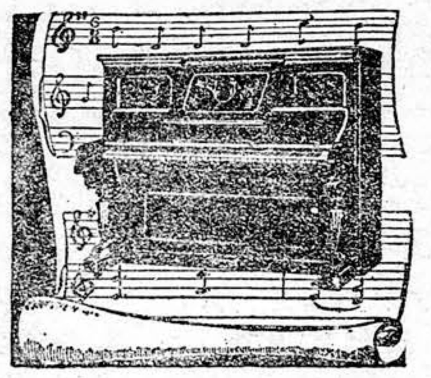

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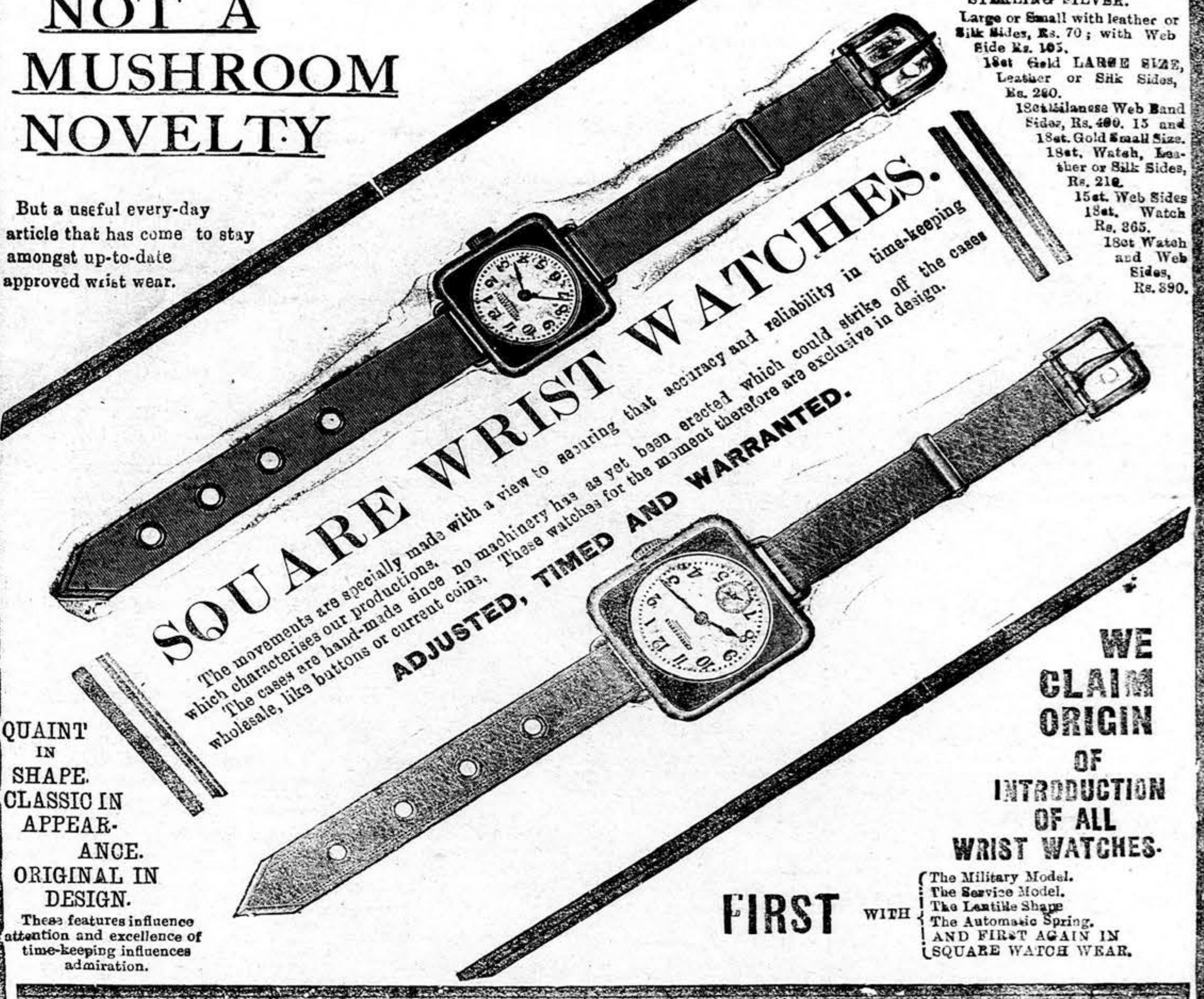
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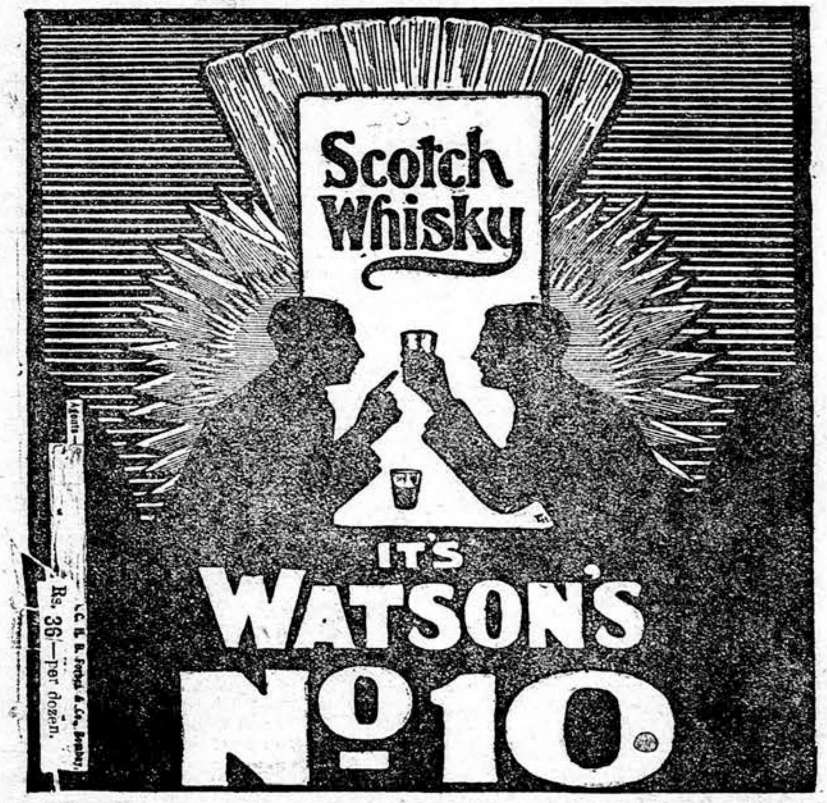

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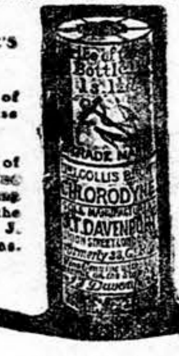

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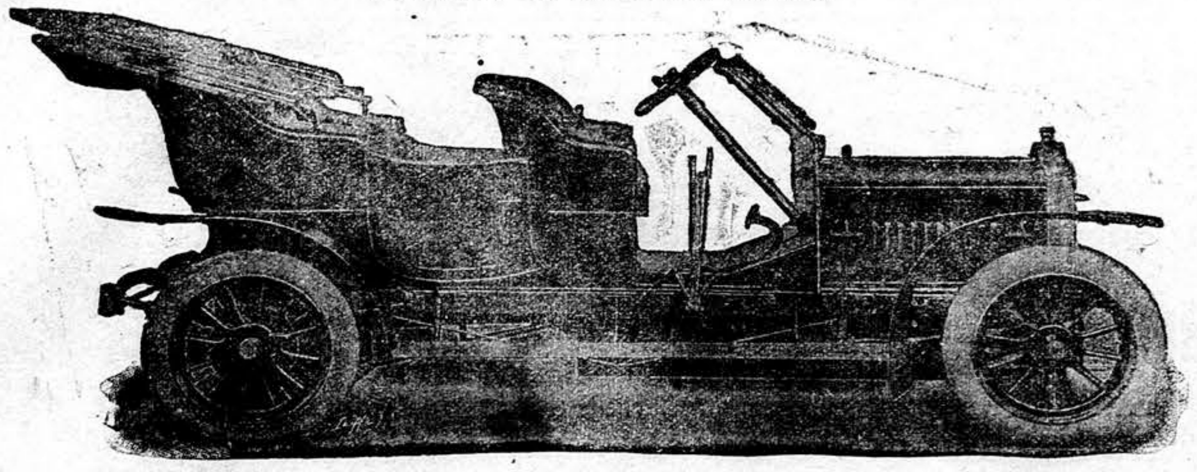

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G.C.4-2062	Long ago in Alcala...	Mr. Thorpe Bates (Baritone).
03182	(a) Love is a dream (b) O that we two	Madame Kirkby Lunn (Contralto).

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08025	Slavische Tanze. No. 8	The Renard Quartette (Messrs. Renard, Fellowes, R. Epstein, and Eli Hudson).

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4895	Jesus Christ has risen to-day	Mixed Church Choir.
4892	Onward, Christian Soldiers	Mixed Church Choir.
4890	For ever with the Lord	Mixed Church Choir.
4891	Holy, Holy, Holy	Mixed Church Choir.
4894	Days and Moments quickly flying	Mixed Church Choir.
4893	Now the labourer's task is o'er	Mixed Church Choir.

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